The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,024 06/86 * LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

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Soldiers Attack Aquino Motorcade; No One Injured

United Press International

CONCEPCION, Philippines — Six paramilitary soldiers attacked Corazon C. Aquino's motorcade near the presidential candidate's hometown Wednesday, firing one shot, smashing car windows and roughing up members of an American television crew, witnesses said.

Mrs. Aquino's car was not with the rest of the motorcade at the time and no one was seriously hurt. The commander of the Philippine Constabulary troops confirmed the attack but said his men were provoked.

The incident took place just outside Mrs. Aquino's hometown of Concepcion, 55 miles (about 90 kilometers) north of Manila.

"This again emphasizes the repression of the Marcos regime," Mrs. Aquino, 53, said as she campaigned in the region.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos warned later Wednesday in a speech at his last rally before Friday's election that his government was strong enough to handle any trouble started by the opposition if it lost the election.

"You have sown the atmosphere of hatred, of anger and of revolution," Mr. Marcos said in a pointed reference to reports the opposition would start a campaign of civil disobedience if Mr. Marcos remained in power after the election. "We are equal to any situation that you can start.

"I would prefer reconciliation," he said. "I ask that we all join and unite in order to solve the problems of our country. But if you insist on using violence, then violence it is and we will show you that we can handle anything."

The outdoor rally was hit by a tropical downpour shortly before Mr. Marcos was scheduled to speak, leaving him with an audience of only about 30,000 at the seaside Luneta Park in Manila.

Police estimated there were 300,000 people at the rally before the downpour. Mrs. Aquino's rally in the same park Tuesday night drew a much larger crowd.

[The government announced Tuesday that the military was prepared to deploy troops on election day, The New York Times reported from Manila.

[The announcement reversed an earlier pledge by the armed forces chief of staff, General Fabian C. Ver, that troops would remain in their barracks during the voting and prompted protests that the military was now poised to influence the outcome.

[The move appeared to put General Ver, who is President Marcos's cousin and most trusted military officer, in a controlling position during the election period.]

The Aquino motorcade to Concepcion was the last major event in the opposition campaign. Campaigning is banned on Thursday.

Witnesses to the incident said six Philippine constabulary troopers halted vehicles in the motorcade, saying passengers were taking pictures of a military installation, which is prohibited.

When Lupita Kashiwahara, Mrs. Aquino's sister-in-law and campaign media coordinator, stepped from her car to photograph the soldiers, the troopers attacked her vehicle, the witnesses reported.

Two members of an NBC television crew suffered scratches in the attack and their television camera was smashed, the witnesses added.

They said the soldiers, apparently angered by taunts, trained their weapons on the car's occupants, attacked Mrs. Kashiwahara's car, smashed windows and kicked the sides of the vehicle.

"They were taunting my men," said Major Napoleon Castro, the commanding officer. "They are

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

The Catholic Church is mobilizing its influence to prevent Philippine election fraud. Page 2.

Reuters

Filipino marines make the victory sign on their way to provide security at President Marcos's final election rally.

Reagan Urges Unity on Deficit, Sends Spending Plan to Congress

Budget Favors Domestic Cuts, Arms Buildup

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan sent to Congress on Wednesday a $994-billion budget for next year that continues his basic priorities of a military expansion and sharp cuts in domestic spending programs without new taxes.

The spending plan for the 1987 fiscal year, which begins on Oct. 1, would meet the target of a $144-billion deficit set in the new balanced-budget law, Mr. Reagan told Congress.

It would accomplish this by eliminating a number of domestic programs, selling others to the private sector and raising "user fees" for those who benefit from some federal programs.

Mr. Reagan asked Congress to eliminate mass-transit aid, legal assistance for the poor, the Small Business Administration, housing construction aid and dozens of other federal programs he called "ineffective, duplicative or unnecessary."

At the same time, the president proposed to increase the military budget in 1987 by $15.9 billion, to $311.6 billion, up 6.2 percent from the current fiscal year.

While few domestic programs were spared reductions, the president's plan would leave all major weapons systems intact and proposes a 75-percent increase in the research toward a space-based anti-missile defense.

Mr. Reagan's spending plan for fiscal 1987 is certain to run into opposition from both parties in Congress.

Leading Republicans are seeking an early compromise with Mr. Reagan on both military spending and taxes, but the president has given no indication he would be willing to strike a deal that would slow down his military buildup or increase taxes.

Mr. Reagan's budget would continue the rearrangement of spending priorities begun in his first term. Military spending, which accounts for 27.1 percent of the federal budget this year, would rise to 28.4 percent of the total next year and 32.6 percent in 1991.

On domestic spending, his budget generally avoids deep cuts in welfare programs.

He proposes to sell the National Petroleum Reserves and the federal power marketing administrations to private business. He also seeks deep cuts in transportation and pollution-control programs, and would increase "user fees" for such things as U.S. Coast Guard navigation services and admission to national parks.

Mr. Reagan's proposal also includes funding for certain "high priority" programs, including a $1-billion increase for security assistance to friendly nations, and major increases to beef up U.S. embassies against terrorism. The budget also seeks increases for law and drug enforcement agencies, for space exploration, aviation safety and study of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The budget plan is the first to be submitted since Congress passed legislation last year mandating a balanced budget by 1991. If Congress and the president fail to meet targets set in the law for reducing the deficit, automatic spending cuts will be triggered to make the cuts.

Some highlights of Mr. Reagan's request were:

● He proposed a major increase of $1 billion in military aid to friendly nations, saying it was necessary to help them "strengthen their economies and to acquire and use modern military equipment necessary for their defense."

Although not detailed by country, officials have said they would consider a major increase in aid to the Philippines if military, economic and political reforms are forthcoming after this week's election. Congressional critics in both parties have warned, however, that Mr. Reagan probably will not get such large increases in foreign aid.

● Mr. Reagan proposed turning over to private industry the Overseas Private Investment Corp., which provides political risk insur-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

The Associated Press

Vice President George Bush, left, and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. applaud before President Ronald Reagan delivers his State of the Union speech to Congress.

Family Values Key to Future, President Says

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in his annual State of the Union message to Congress, has appealed to Republicans and Democrats to unite in an effort to control government spending, saying, "It's time we reduced the federal budget and left the family budget alone."

Mr. Reagan singled out support of the American family as a major theme of the remainder of his second term. He cited the family as the "moral core" of a restoration of the nation's confidence in the future.

"Tonight, we look out on a rising America — firm of heart, united in spirit, powerful in pride and patriotism," Mr. Reagan said in a nationally televised speech Tuesday night before both houses of Congress. "America is on the move."

Although the speech contained few details, Mr. Reagan proposed a study of the nation's welfare system and what he termed the "web of dependency" among recipients; ordered a government review of the possibility of providing insurance for the elderly against "catastrophic illness," and directed Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d to determine if the nations of the world should meet to discuss the alignment of their currencies to thwart "wild currency swings."

Mr. Reagan's unusually short speech offered few specific domestic legislative proposals, reflecting uncertainty in the administration over the impact of the new budget-balancing law.

The speech gave a pessimistic view of problems facing the country, but Mr. Reagan struck an optimistic tone in outlining solutions that he said were in the reach of the White House and Congress.

For example, Mr. Reagan said that the federal government had overspent consistently and was "swamped in a sea of red ink," but that this could be overcome if the Congress joined him in working toward a balanced budget.

Turning to foreign policy, he warned that the Soviet Union's "drive for domination remains great," but he asserted that his administration was committed to an arms control accord "if the Soviet Union wants an agreement that truly reduces nuclear arms."

Mr. Reagan made no mention of the Jan. 15 proposal by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, calling for staged reductions of U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals leading to the total elimination of them by the end of the century.

What dominated the speech was a tone of buoyancy and optimism about the American family, about the economy and about the nation's future.

"Despite the pressures of our modern world," Mr. Reagan said, "family and community remain the moral core of our society, guard-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Israeli Leaders Defend Libyan Jet Interception

By Steve Hagey
United Press International

JERUSALEM — Israeli leaders defended on Wednesday the interception of a private Libyan jet en route to Syria.

"Israel has to take the initiative to fight against terrorists," Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin told local leaders in northern Israel, adding that "many states in Europe are not ready to join the war against terrorism."

Mr. Rabin, commenting on Israel's interception and five-hour interrogation Tuesday of a Syrian political delegation flying on the Libyan plane, was criticizing West European governments for declining to join recent U.S. economic sanctions against Libya.

U.S. allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization refused to join in sanctions that President Ronald Reagan ordered against Libya after the Palestinian attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports on Dec. 27. The United States and Israel accused Libya of backing the attacks.

The Israeli government, dismissing widespread Arab anger over its military interception of the private Libyan plane, described the move as necessary in the battle against terrorism.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir called Libya "a center of international terrorism" and said that Israel reserved "the right to take measures to prevent acts of murder and sabotage."

Some Israelis, however, expressed disappointment and chagrin over the botched attempt to capture top Palestinian guerrillas, who intelligence officials apparently believed would be on the plane.

"The important point is that the people we were looking for were not there," said Shlomo Gazit, a former military intelligence chief, "and from that point of view it was a failure, a mistake."

Tamar Prat, a specialist on Palestinian guerrilla groups at Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, said: "If it was successful it would have been very effective. Instead, it's a victory for the terrorists."

On Tuesday, military spokesmen said that two Israeli warplanes intercepted the American-made Gulfstream executive jet flying east of Cyprus with 12 persons aboard. It was forced to land at a military base in northern Israel.

Five hours later, Israel allowed the plane to fly on to Syria with all nine passengers and three crew members aboard after determining it was carrying Syrian politicians.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council met Tuesday night after Syria urged the council to condemn what it called Israel's "case of air piracy." The Security Council adjourned without taking any action.

Israel may have been trying to catch George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who had been at a conference of guerrilla and opposition groups in Tripoli.

At a Tripoli hotel on Tuesday night, Mr. Habash said, "Actually, now I can tell you that I came on the same plane three days ago."

"Maybe Israel thought that they would catch a big fish," he added.

In August 1973, Israel forced a civilian Arab airliner with 74 passengers aboard to land in Israel in the belief that Mr. Habash was aboard.

French Fight Summit Talk On Terror

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — France is blocking a U.S. proposal that the major industrial democracies discuss joint efforts to respond to future terrorist attacks, according to officials involved in planning a May summit meeting.

Leaders of the seven largest industrial nations are to meet in May in Tokyo. Most of the participants have accepted the American idea to put terrorism on the agenda.

The initiative was discussed most recently last week at an unpublicized meeting in Hawaii to prepare the agenda, the officials said.

But France has long resisted efforts to discuss noneconomic matters at the annual summit meeting, which brings together the leaders of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany.

"In general," a French official said, "we have resisted and even been hostile to any political departures at these meetings that would create the impression" that the seven countries were acting as an executive body.

Officials said the American proposal, which was made after the terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports on Dec. 27 in which 20 persons were killed, still was being formulated.

The main idea, they said, is that the seven countries would agree in advance on a response to any terrorist actions on their territory.

In the event of an airplane hijacking, for example, the plane possibly could be blocked from taking off for another destination, and troops from the nation whose plane was seized could be allowed to attempt a rescue.

The American initiative to discuss terrorism builds on a declaration adopted at the 1978 economic summit meeting in Bonn. The declaration committed the seven countries to suspending air traffic with any country that fails to extradite suspects in hijacking cases.

France is believed to be reluctant to support joint measures partly out of concern that actions against Libya would cause other Arab countries to come to Libya's aid.

Pentagon Spending Plan Makes SDI Largest Weapons Program in Budget

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Defense Department has sent Congress budget documents showing that for the first time the space defense research effort that President Ronald Reagan has made his highest military priority also is the largest single program in his weapons budget.

The documents, sent Tuesday, provided the first details of what Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger calls an effort to "regain the momentum" in the military buildup, with proposed increases in military appropriations amounting to 12 percent in the fiscal year 1987 and 42 percent through 1991.

The proposal includes a $4.8-billion appropriation for the anti-missile research program known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, a 75-percent increase over the current fiscal year. The program would grow the following year to $6.3 billion. Congress appropriated $2.75 billion for the current year.

Even before Mr. Weinberger's formal presentation of the military budget at a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing on Wednesday, the document began to stir controversy.

Private and congressional analysts who have studied the numbers said Tuesday that the Pentagon appeared to have understated by $13 billion the impact the military budget would have on the federal deficit.

The Defense Department documents call for Pentagon appropriations of $311.6 billion for the next fiscal year. This amount, which Congress calls budget authority, represents the value of contractual obligations the Pentagon is allowed to make. But because military contracts usually are paid out over several years, the amount that actually would be spent in any one year is a subject of complex estimating.

The Defense Department estimates it actually will spend $274.3 billion next year, an increase of 6.2 percent over the final estimated total of $258.4 billion of outlays for the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. This represents a rise of 2.7 percent on top of an increase to account for White House estimates of inflation.

But a congressional expert whose past estimates generally have been reliable and a private stock analyst, Joseph Campbell, said their independent computer analyses had put the actual outlays at $287 billion or higher, adding another $13 billion to the federal deficit.

The analysts said their estimates showed that Mr. Reagan's budget proposal would not, as asserted, meet the $144 billion federal deficit ceiling set by a new budget-balancing law.

A Pentagon spokesman said Tuesday night that the Defense Department stood by its figures.

Mr. Weinberger and Congress disagree over how much of an increase the proposed budget really represents.

His request for $311.6 billion in budget authority is an increase of 11.9 percent over the estimated final figure for this year. This represents an increase of 8.2 percent on top of an increase to account for inflation.

Representative Les Aspin, a

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■ **Democratic leaders** responded to the speech by saying the nation was "approaching the post-Reagan era." Page 3.

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■ **The budget** assumes 4-percent growth in 1986, an outlook that is sharply at odds with many forecasts. Page 7.

EC Panel Urges Freeze On Most Farm Prices

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission proposed Wednesday to freeze most farm prices and impose restrictive measures to discourage overproduction.

Frans Andriessen, the EC commissioner for agriculture, who presented the proposals, said that the EC farm surpluses — mounting at a record pace during a period of glutted world markets — could wreck the community's agricultural policy.

"It is no time to camouflage the problems," he said.

Mr. Andriessen said that the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar and changes in U.S. farm policy had lowered world prices, raising the amount of subsidies the EC must give its exporters to match market prices.

"Europe must defend itself on world agricultural markets," Mr. Andriessen said. "But one of the things we must do, if we are to defend ourselves, is to become more competitive."

The dollar's fall was expected to increase the cost of the community's agricultural program this year, previously estimated at 21 billion European Currency Units ($18 billion), by almost 800 million ECUs, Mr. Andriessen said.

The community has come under increasing pressure from the United States and other major trading partners to reduce the subsidies given to EC farm exports. The program outlined by Mr. Andriessen, while acknowledging the need for the EC farm policies to become more market-oriented, did not promise a radical shift in direction.

Mr. Andriessen's proposals, which must be approved by the EC agriculture ministers, provided for a prize freeze in most products, with increases for a few vegetables and a decrease for some varieties of tobacco.

For cereal products, a sector in which international production has depressed prices, the commission proposed a punitive tax on farmers who exceed production limits and a reduction in guaranteed prices for farmers who produce lower-quality grain.

The commission's approach to limiting cereal production represented a shift in tactics from last year, when West Germany blocked a proposal by the commission for a modest reduction in cereal prices.

Mr. Andriessen also announced that the commission would ask the agriculture ministers to approve a three-year program to finance the disposal of surplus EC farm products.

He said that the value of surpluses such as meat, wine and butter held by the community was 10 billion ECUs, five times greater than in 1982.

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The Associated Press

President Jean-Claude Duvalier driven by his wife, Michele, in Port-au-Prince.

Fearsome Image of Haitian Police Returns as They Put Down Unrest

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — President Jean-Claude Duvalier, moving to put down widespread popular unrest, has turned to a feared secret police unit that he previously restrained out of concern for the country's human rights image.

The police unit known as the Tontons Macoutes has assumed most of the patrols in this capital. Its members stroll along the sidewalks with rifles slung over their shoulders and speed through the streets in unmarked cars.

The state of siege declared last week gave the unit the power of detention and, some say, the license to kill. Haitians and foreigners say that many of the estimated 50 persons who have been killed in Port-au-Prince since Friday were shot by the Tontons.

"I went into my favorite restaurant Monday and asked where my regular waitress was," said an American who is a longtime resident of the capital. "They said that after closing time on Friday she was on a sidewalk when a carload of Tontons drove by and sprayed her with eight bullets from a Uzi."

Whether the reports are based on rumor or fact, the Tontons — the name means "bogeymen" in Haitian Creole — have regained the fearsome reputation that they held under François Duvalier, the father of the president.

When François Duvalier was president, the Tontons were largely given free rein to torture and murder perceived opponents of his regime.

After his death in 1971, his son took over and curbed the arbitrary power of the Tontons in an effort to improve Haiti's negative human rights image.

Even so, the U.S. State Department decided last week to cut back aid to Haiti because of human rights abuses.

The Tontons continued to provide the backbone of security but generally acted with less overt violence. Last July, they helped guard polling locations in a national referendum on the president's life term in office.

The government says the life term was approved by 99.9 percent of the vote.

Late last month, when rising popular unrest almost forced President Duvalier to flee Haiti, his father's former advisers reportedly counseled him to reapply the old methods.

The Tontons, formed after a failed military coup in July 1958 and officially known as the Volunteers for National Security, were intended by François Duvalier to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Reuters

Afghan troops strolling through Kabul's bazaar in late January. The capital, well defended by Soviet troops, sees little of the fighting that often rages in the countryside.

Afghan Nightlife: Swinging Till 10

Kabul Residents Move but to a Slightly Different Beat

By Tom Heneghan
Reuters

KABUL, Afghanistan — There was disco dancing, an ear-splitting band, proud parents and the nervous young couple — all the elements of an engagement party anywhere in the world.

Then there were a few extras: the armed soldiers at the entrance to the gloomy hotel, the slick band leader singing "Our Heroic Party," and the portrait of Afghanistan's president, Babrak Karmal, gazing over the crowded ballroom.

Nightlife in Kabul, capital of a backward country in the seventh year of war between its Soviet-backed government and Moslem rebels, is unusual.

Because of a curfew, this city of two million people closes down by 10 P.M.

Anyone out after curfew risks being arrested.

And although it has been relatively quiet recently, there is always the possibility of being caught in the middle of battles between soldiers and rebel infiltrators.

The oddest thing is that there is any nightlife at all. Most Afghans, especially rebels, think an evening of "wine, women and song" is against the teachings of Islam.

Some well-to-do Afghans, however, are more willing to combine the latest trends with their oldest traditions.

At the party for Roya and Kamran, the future student bride and groom, Kabul's young men eagerly went through their disco paces — with other young men.

Although they have long given up the Moslem custom of covering up their eyes and legs, the women stayed in a corner by themselves, swaying to the deafening music.

"Yes, this is quite modern, it is not an arranged marriage," shouted the bride-to-be's father, Colonel Nur Ahmad, over the din.

"Nowadays, young people meet first and then consult their parents about marriage," said the colonel, who said he taught military subjects at Kabul University.

Just behind Colonel Ahmad, the buffet table was piled high with rice, mutton kebabs, fresh vegetables and flat bread.

But alcohol, while not banned as in the neighboring Moslem countries of Iran and Pakistan, was nowhere in sight. People at the party said they were just not in the habit of drinking alcohol.

Zaffar Shah, lead singer of the band at the engagement party, said his five-piece group was booked for functions like this most nights.

Besides Western music and tunes from Indian movies, the band's repertoire includes patriotic songs about the Communist Party and against the counterrevolutionaries, as Kabul calls the Moslem rebels.

"I always try to topple the counterrevolutionaries in my poems and songs," the singer told government officials acting as interpreters for visiting foreign journalists.

Nightlife for the few Westerners in Kabul is subdued.

There are no bars. The city's only Italian restaurant is closed. Its German Club struggles along with only a handful of members.

The Intercontinental, the five-star hilltop hotel with the best restaurant in town, has been all but deserted since rebels shot at it earlier in the war.

What little diversion there is for the Westerners comes on Friday mornings when Afghan soldiers guard the Kharga Lake golf course for the resident duffers.

The course itself can be hazardous — rebel rockets sometimes fly overhead — and the club restaurant has been hit by guerrilla machine-gun fire.

■ Complaints From Embassies

Western diplomats said several embassies in Kabul have complained to the Afghan Foreign Ministry about decoy flares falling on their properties, Reuters reported Wednesday from Islamabad.

The flares are dropped by aircraft as they take off from Kabul airport as a precaution against heat-seeking missiles.

The diplomats said complaints had been made by the Iranian, Turkish, West German, Chinese and British embassies.

[The diplomats also said that a rocket exploded last week on the grounds of the U.S. Embassy, shattering windows but causing no casualties, The Associated Press reported from Islamabad.]

Philippine Church Mobilizes for Voting

Cardinal Cites 'Terrible' Violations, Exhorts Marcos to Ensure Fairness

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, Asia's only Christian country, is mobilizing its influence and resources to try to prevent what its leaders fear will be widespread use of coercion and fraud by the ruling party and its agents in presidential elections Friday.

The country's most senior Catholic prelate, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, said Wednesday that most of his visitors in the last two weeks had "terrible stories" to tell about the election campaign.

"I am tempted to ask at this point: Is this a presidential election or is it a contest between good and the forces of evil, a fight between the children of light and the children of darkness?" he said.

Cardinal Sin stopped short of endorsing any candidate in the voting for a president and vice president who will run the country for the next six years.

But he said that "those in power," a reference to the administration of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, were responsible for the election abuses reported to him, not the opposition alliance headed by Corazon C. Aquino.

Mrs. Aquino is the chief challenger to Mr. Marcos, who has been in office for 21 years.

Cardinal Sin said he was appealing to Mr. Marcos to ensure that the election was held honestly because it was "the most crucial in the nation's history."

"If it is perceived as clean and free, it can signal a new beginning and meaningful change, regardless of who wins," the prelate said at a news conference.

"But if it is marred by terrorism and vote manipulation, if the sanctity of the ballot is besmirched, then who can say what the dire consequences would be?"

Cardinal Sin said he had declined an invitation to join Mr. Marcos's family in the presidential palace to pray for an honest election.

He said he refused because such an act would violate the election commission's principles and make it appear as though he were "favoring" Mr. Marcos.

The cardinal's comments are certain to increase strains between the church and the Marcos administration.

Nearly 84 percent of the Philippines' estimated 55 million population profess the Roman Catholic faith. With more than 12,000 priests and nuns in nearly 5,000 parishes scattered throughout the country, the church is one of only four organizations with national reach and influence.

The other three are the government, the armed forces and the outlawed Communist revolutionary movement, the New People's Army.

Last month, the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines issued what church sources described as an unprecedented exhortation calling on the government, its election commission, the security forces and ordinary citizens to safeguard the sanctity of the ballot.

The three-page statement, which was read later to church congregations, said the elections could "become one great offense to God and a national scandal, or they can be an event of conversion and national renewal."

The conference noted that Philippine elections often had been characterized by anomalies in registration and voting, pressure on voters, serious lies and propaganda by candidates, physical violence and killings.

"It is with grave concern and great sadness," the church leaders said, "that we see signs of these happening again now in a concerted manner, and threatening to escalate to a level never experienced before."

If the vast majority of Filipinos band together, "we can become a massive force that will assure relatively clean and honest elections, expressive of the people's genuine will," the letter said.

The church hierarchy, which includes conservatives and radicals as well as moderates, decided to throw its authority behind a nationwide poll-watching program and encourage priests and nuns to participate, according to church sources.

Mr. Marcos, apparently angered by what he saw as a thinly veiled attack on his regime, said Saturday that most of his opponents in the church were "Communist or Communist-inclined," and warned that they would be "wiped out" after the elections.

In a more temperate statement issued by his office Monday, he said that despite differences with some members of the clergy, the state always would maintain sound and healthy relations with the church "in the spirit of freedom of religion enshrined in the constitution."

The election commission, in a resolution Saturday, warned the heads of religious organizations and clergy to refrain from influencing their parishioners to aid, campaign and vote for or against any candidate in the elections.

The panel said that those who persisted would be prosecuted under the election code.

Cardinal Sin said Wednesday that the church was not engaging in politics.

"However," he added, "the laity is being encouraged to engage in partisan politics because it is their primordial duty to restore the temporal order."

He said that Mr. Marcos described "everybody who is opposing him" as a Communist.

The Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines is studying a number of post-election scenarios, including what action the church should take if Mr. Marcos wins fraudulently and a civil disobedience campaign follows.

Reuters

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin

Pope Attracts One Million In Madras

Reuters

MADRAS, India — Pope John Paul II took his 10-day "pilgrimage of peace" to India's Christian heartland Wednesday, drawing a crowd of one million people to a seaside Mass in this southeastern port.

"I shall ever remember this great, great reunion at the coast of the Indian Ocean," the pontiff told the crowd as Mass ended on the brightly decked waterfront.

K. Mohan Das, the police director-general, said that about a million people jammed the beach to hear the service on the fifth day of John Paul's Indian tour.

The crowd, sweltering in tropical sunshine, stretched for two miles (3.2 kilometers) along the shore. As dusk fell and the Mass ended, thousands of electric lights were switched on to illuminate the site.

The pope left Madras afterward for Goa, the former Portuguese territory that once served as the headquarters for Catholic missionary efforts in Asia, to spend the night.

John Paul voiced satisfaction Wednesday with his Indian tour, according to Joaquin Navarro Valls, the chief Vatican spokesman.

"I am very happy about how the trip is going," Mr. Navarro Valls quoted him as saying. He said the pope also drew satisfaction from the opening of a dialogue with the major religions of India.

Nearly 200,000 people lined the six-mile route that was taken by John Paul from the airport into Madras, the legendary site of the apostle Thomas's martyrdom.

Huge crowds also ringed a small hill to watch the 65-year-old pope pray on the spot where a spear killed the saint, who is believed to have brought Christianity to India in 52 A.D.

The warmth of the reception contrasted sharply with the start of the pope's tour Saturday in New Delhi, which was marred by protests.

Cries of "Welcome Pope John Paul" echoed down the bustling street as John Paul rode into Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu state. The city had a festive air, in part because of a public holiday declared by M.G. Ramachandran, the state's chief minister.

The crowd surged forward at several points, crushing wooden barricades to get a glimpse of John Paul.

Shortly after his arrival, the pope visited St. Thomas's Mount, where a small 16th century Portuguese-built church marks the spot of the apostle's martyrdom in 78 A.D.

Prospects Said to Improve For Ban on Chemical Arms

By Thomas W. Netter
New York Times Service

GENEVA — U.S. and NATO officials said recent proposals from Moscow have improved prospects for progress on a chemical weapons ban at the Conference on Disarmament Conference that resumed here Tuesday.

The officials said a proposal on Jan. 15 by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had enforced an impression gained at the summit conference in November of a possible easing in the Soviet stance on verification, a crucial stumbling block to a chemical weapons treaty.

Western diplomats have noted that Mr. Gorbachev spoke specifically of production centers in his statement, prompting speculation that the Russians may be willing to discuss verification procedures in an area they have said could be compromised by inspection provisions of a treaty proposed by Washington.

The conference, which has sought a treaty banning the production, storage and use of chemical weapons since 1968, opened after a week of discussions between U.S. and Soviet negotiators.

"Expectations have certainly been raised in the chemical weapons negotiations, partly by the summit statement and also by the titillating comments of Mr. Gorbachev," a senior U.S. official said. "That also seems to be reflected in the preliminary consultations."

The diplomats said that without what is called "proper verification procedures" on production, storage or destruction of chemical weapons, any accord reached in Geneva would be useless.

Nevertheless, several diplomats of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization cautioned that major difficulties remained to be resolved. "There seems to be a chance of some progress, but not huge progress," one diplomat said.

The diplomat acknowledged that the Russians "have been showing some flexibility in allowing somewhat more verification than expected," adding: "But though some progress might be made, there still remain major issues to be resolved."

The decision last year by the United States to resume production of chemical weapons for the first time in 16 years also may be a factor, the diplomat said.

■ U.S., Soviet Talks

U.S. and Soviet negotiators on long-range, or strategic, nuclear weapons met Wednesday at the Soviet mission in Geneva, a U.S. statement said, according to a report by The Associated Press.

WORLD BRIEFS

Shultz Urges Security Steps Abroad

WASHINGTON (WP) — A $4.4-billion program of security improvements to protect U.S. embassies and official buildings abroad from terrorist attacks is needed urgently despite tight budget restrictions, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has testified.

The plan would involve $2.7 billion to buy land, construct new embassies and rebuild other facilities at 66 locations around the world, including $89 million for a new office building and chancery in Vienna, $83.4 million for a new embassy in Tel Aviv and $41 million for a consulate building in Jerusalem, according to State Department documents.

The balance of the $4.4 billion would be used, among other things, to buy armored cars, train security guards and protect foreign diplomats in the United States. Critics of the proposal said that such a huge effort will convert U.S. facilities overseas into forbidding bunkers and surround all U.S. officials with armor plating and bodyguards, drastically changing the nature of the Foreign Service. They said the plan will hurt the U.S. image of openness, limit contact with the local population and cause terrorists to choose less fortified targets, such as U.S. businessmen.

7 Hurt in Paris Bookstore Bombing

PARIS (Reuters) — An explosion ripped through the large FNAC book and record store in the Halles shopping mall Wednesday, the fourth bomb incident in 48 hours. A fire brigade spokesman said seven persons were injured.

A bomb in a Champs-Elysées shopping arcade injured eight persons Monday night, and another bomb in a Left Bank bookstore injured four. A bomb was defused Monday night on the top level of the Eiffel Tower.

According to the Paris daily Le Monde, police believe there is a link between this week's bombings and the pre-Christmas bombings of two department stores. The newspaper said the December targets had no political importance, and police were theorizing that there was no political significance in this week's targets but that all of the attacks involved Lebanese, Syrian or Iranian connections.

U.S. Spy Suspect Tells of His Motives

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia (NYT) — Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a retired Central Intelligence Agency analyst accused of spying for the Chinese, gave Beijing highly classified documents in a personal effort to speed reconciliation between China and the United States, his lawyer has asserted.

U.S. government prosecutors, contradicting the defense statement Tuesday on the first day of the trial of Mr. Chin, charged that Mr. Chin had led a double life for 30 years, spying for money and causing "exceptional damage" to national security. A key element of the U.S. espionage statute is that the accused must have damaged or intended to damage the United States.

Jacob Stein, Mr. Chin's attorney, said in his opening statement that Mr. Chin would testify about his efforts to assist Chinese factions that favored better relations with the United States. Mr. Stein said Mr. Chin passed no information that could harm the United States. He also asserted that the documents Mr. Chin gave to the Chinese did not involve military matters or other potentially damaging subjects.

Dos Santos Says U.S. Is Pretoria's Ally

LISBON (UPI) — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola says the United States is incapable of mediating the southern African regional conflict because it is an ally of South Africa, the official news agency ANGOP said.

In a speech Tuesday in Luanda, Mr. dos Santos also warned that he was ready to seek additional aid from the Soviet Union and Cuba. "In helping UNITA and Savimbi, the United States clearly shows it is on the side of racist South Africa and apartheid," he said. Mr. dos Santos was referring to Jonas Savimbi and his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which is backed by Pretoria in its struggle to overthrow the Angolan government.

Corbis-Bettmann

José Eduardo dos Santos

ANGOP said Mr. dos Santos's remarks were precipitated by Mr. Savimbi's visit to Washington, where he is seeking U.S. political backing and military aid. Since 1981, Washington has tried to broker a regional peace settlement that links independence for South-West Africa, or Namibia, which is controlled by South Africa, to a withdrawal of about 35,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Algeria Frees Belgians in Abduction Try

BRUSSELS (AP) — Two Belgians, including a member of the European Parliament, were released in Algeria on Wednesday, five days after they were arrested on charges of trying to take home three Belgian children, the Algerian ambassador, Sidahmed Ghozali, said.

Anne-Marie Lizin, a Socialist member of the European Parliament, and Jean-Claude Procureur, a radio journalist, went to Algeria last week to take back the three children of a Belgian woman who had been granted custody of them in a divorce ruling.

Also on Wednesday, Belgium released the children's Algerian father, who was serving a one-year prison term for kidnapping his children and taking them to Algeria. There were no indications that the children would be returned to Belgium, sources said.

For the Record

Hundreds of South Korean anti-government protesters clashed with the police in the streets of Seoul on Wednesday. About 10 students were arrested, witnesses said. *(Reuters)*

The South African tribal homeland of KwaNdebele will be granted independence, probably in December, officials said Wednesday. Four black homelands already declared independent by South Africa have been recognized by no other country. *(Reuters)*

A Dutch businessman, Anton Reidel, went on trial Wednesday accused of forging documents in one of history's biggest shipping frauds, the sinking of the supertanker Salem in 1980. *(Reuters)*

The coroner of San Luis Obispo County, California, said Tuesday he will not conduct an inquest into the death of L. Ron Hubbard, the founder of the Church of Scientology. The coroner refused a request from Mr. Hubbard's disinherited son. *(LAT)*

Aeroflot Manager, Diplomat Expelled by Italy in Spy Case

The Associated Press

ROME — Italy has ordered the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat and the Rome station manager of the Soviet airline Aeroflot for purported espionage, Italian news agencies reported Wednesday.

Quoting government sources, the ANSA and AGI news agencies identified the two as Viktor Kopytin, a first secretary of the Soviet Embassy who has been in Rome since September 1984, and Andrei Chelukhin, the Aeroflot station manager.

ANSA quoted Foreign Ministry officials as saying that the two had been declared persona non grata.

The agency said Mr. Kopytin left the country earlier in the day.

An Aeroflot official said Mr. Chelukhin, who has been here for about three years, was still in Rome. The official said she knew nothing about the reports.

Spokesmen for the Foreign Ministry and for Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's office could not be reached for comment.

The Soviet Embassy said press and political counselors were not in their offices.

In February 1983, Italian police arrested an Aeroflot official and a Soviet oil executive, along with an Italian businessman, as the Italian was about to hand over secret North Atlantic Treaty Organization documents.

The Russians returned to Moscow after being released on bail.

The development came two days after France announced the expulsion of four Soviet diplomats. The Soviet Union immediately retaliated by ordering four French diplomats to leave Moscow by the end of the week.

Senegal President to Visit EC

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The president of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, is to meet with European Community officials during a visit here Friday, EC aides said Wednesday.

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Syria Says Israeli Action Could Trigger a Blowup

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria said Wednesday that Israel's action in forcing down a Libyan airliner could trigger a blowup in the Middle East.

The official Damascus Radio said Israel could not escape punishment and accused the United States of adding to tensions.

"The United States is encouraging Israel to pour oil on the fire," it said.

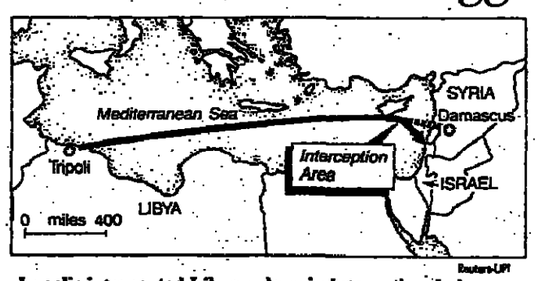
Israel was widely condemned throughout the Arab world for intercepting a Libyan executive jet carrying senior Syrian officials from Tripoli back to Damascus on Tuesday.

The Israelis, who said they were trying to capture a Palestinian guerrilla leader, forced the plane down at an airfield in northern Israel. The 12 passengers were allowed to leave after being interrogated. Israel admitted that the operation failed.

When the UN Security Council failed to act on Syria's request for a resolution denouncing the action, the radio warned Israel:

"To those who think they can play with international law and freedom of air navigation, if they think they can escape punishment, they must be living in an illusion."

The radio said a "blowup in the region" could result from the incident. It accused the United States of adding to tension by massing warships off the coast of Libya and making threats against the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.



Reuters-UPI

Israelis intercepted Libyan plane in international airspace.

In Tripoli, the Foreign Ministry said the Israeli action amounted to "state terrorism," the Tripoli Radio said.

The statement accused Washington of collusion with Israel and said the interception "affirms that America is not interested in international or world peace."

The statement called on other nations to take action against "this act of piracy in order to ensure the safety of air travel," the radio added.

The statement accused the U.S. Sixth Fleet, in the Mediterranean, of passing information on the plane's flight-path to Israel. U.S. officials have denied involvement.

Tension has been running high between Syria and Israel in the last two months, and in the last few weeks between the United States and Libya.

Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary-general of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, who was among the 12 persons on the plane, said, "We in Syria will consider the proper way in which to respond to this heinous crime."

The passengers had been returning to Damascus from a conference of radical Arab and Palestinian groups in Tripoli.

Syria's first vice president, Abdel Halim Khaddam, said: "Israel must understand its attempt to dominate the airspace of the region will create a serious situation which must be faced. This aggression will not pass without suitable punishment to the aggressor."

The army chief of staff, Hikmat Shehabi, vowed that Syria would "give those who carried it out a lesson they will never forget."

Officials and commentators in the Middle East generally condemned the Israeli interception. The gulf nations, Iran, Iraq, Cyprus and Egypt all joined in condemning Israel. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's Foreign Secretary, also condemned the action.

Some commentators also attacked the United States for its support of Israel.

Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa of Syria sent messages to officials of the Nonaligned Movement, Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization urging member states "to take the necessary measures against Israel to isolate it and force it to put an end to such piracy in the region."

■ Libya Calls for Conference

Arab diplomats said Libya was proposing to be host of an Arab conference on "international terrorism" to discuss what it considered illegal actions by the United States and Israel against Arab nations, Reuters reported Wednesday from Casablanca.

The proposal was made at the annual meeting of Arab interior ministers.

صكنا من الاصل

Democrats Urge Voters To Focus on Policy, Not Reagan's Personality

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic leaders, in a prerecorded response to President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union speech, have asserted that the United States is "rapidly approaching the post-Reagan era."

They also urged voters to focus on the policies of the Reagan administration, not the personality of the president.

While acknowledging that the president remained a popular figure, the Democrats on Tuesday night sharply attacked his record in areas where they believed he was politically vulnerable, including budget deficits, the slumping farm economy and the loss of jobs to foreign competition.

On all of those issues, said Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, the Democrats represent "a different set of choices and priorities" than those advanced by Mr. Reagan and the Republicans. Mr. Gray chairs the House Budget Committee.

The tone of the response contrasted sharply with that of last year, in which Democrats, still smarting from Mr. Reagan's landslide re-election victory, spent much of their time apologizing for their party's own past failures.

Paul G. Kirk Jr., the Democratic national chairman, said the differences between the two parties were "a question of values."

Asked for specifics, he said the Republicans were the party of "the economic elite and the giant corporations" while the Democrats stood for "the working men and women, and those who want to work."

The Democrats taped their response shortly before Mr. Reagan began speaking at 8 P.M., and the television networks carried their broadcast immediately after the president's address.

In making their response, the Democrats tried to convey a fresh image by featuring four younger party leaders: Mr. Gray, Lieutenant Governor Harriet Woods of Missouri, former Governor Charles S. Robb of Virginia and Representative Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota.

The Democrats' determination to shed their past associations became apparent when a reporter asked if their current policies mirrored those of Walter F. Mondale, the party's defeated presidential candidate.

"You haven't heard that name mentioned except by you," Mr. Gray snapped.

The political focus of the program was highlighted by the choice of Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine to act as moderator. Mr. Mitchell heads the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, and two of the speakers, Mr. Woods and Mr. Daschle, are competing for Senate seats this fall.

Mr. Robb, who is regarded as a representative of younger Democratic governors who have made their mark as lean and efficient administrators, talked repeatedly about the "tough choices" facing the nation.

The Republicans hold 53 Senate seats to the Democrats' 47, but 22 of the 34 seats up for contest this fall are held by Republicans.

Mr. Mitchell said the Democrats decided to stress the "post-Reagan era" as a means of "focusing public attention on the future," when Mr. Reagan will not be on the ballot, rather than on his triumphs in the last two presidential elections.

They also want to focus attention on his specific policy proposals, particularly his plans to make major cuts in popular domestic programs.

At a separate news conference the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said Democrats would not allow the president's budget, which was to be made public Wednesday, to disappear from view.

"I'm personally going to ask the president of the United States to speak and fight for his budget," he said.

He issued a statement saying that the White House was also trying to ignore the economic plight of regions that rely on the agriculture, timber and oil industries.

The Associated Press

Workers check over the space shuttle Discovery at Kennedy Space Center in Florida. Discovery is being readied for launch from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. The launch had been scheduled for March but now has been delayed at least until July.

Booster Fuel Wasn't Designed For Use in Freezing Weather

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The manufacturer of the space shuttle Challenger's solid-fuel booster rockets has disclosed that they were not designed for use when the temperature of their propellant was below four degrees centigrade (40 degrees Fahrenheit).

At the time of the launching Jan. 28 the temperature at Cape Canaveral was at the freezing mark, zero degrees centigrade (32 Fahrenheit) after two nights in which the Challenger had stood in sub-freezing weather awaiting the launching.

The shuttle exploded 74 seconds after launch, killing all seven crew members aboard.

It is unclear whether the propellant had become as cold as the surrounding air, but a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration noted Tuesday that the rocket's interior did not have a temperature gauge to inform ground controllers about the condition of the propellant.

The news came amid reports that as long as two years ago mid-level NASA engineers were concerned about dangers posed by vibrations and rapid pressure changes in the rockets.

According to several reports that NASA officials have refused to confirm, an unusually sensitive pressure meter was placed in the boosters for several shuttle flights starting in 1983. The meter was later removed, and agency officials have not made public the results of that study.

The manufacturer's disclosure Tuesday refocused attention on whether the launching site was too cold for the Challenger to take off safely.

It also appeared to give credibility to the theories of several rocket scientists that a combination of factors — including cold that may have cracked the solid fuel lining the rocket and strong pressure changes that may have widened the crack — could have led to a "burn-through" of the rocket's skin.

That flame, in turn, could have touched off a larger explosion of the adjacent liquid-fuel tank, consuming the Challenger and its crew.

"There are more and more people coming to the conclusion that it was awfully cold out there," said Edward Price, a professor of aerospace engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology, a leading authority on solid-fuel rockets.

Scientists say they have known for some time that solid-fuel boosters, which were not used on manned space flights until the shuttle program, are particularly plagued by vibration. But some say the problems are especially acute in the shuttle's boosters, because of its size and construction.

"The oscillations are a serious issue," said L. King Isaacson, a professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Utah, not far from where Morton Thiokol Inc. builds the shuttle's solid-fuel rocket segments.

The connections among the booster's four main segments, he said, can create "pressure barriers" that result in a wave of pressure resonating through the rocket, much like the continuous waves in organ pipes.

Numerous questions have been raised about the unusually low temperature at the site, one of the few factors that distinguished this flight from the 24 shuttle missions that preceded it.

The day after the accident, Jesse W. Moore, NASA's associate administrator of space flight, said, "We were confident that there were no problems relative to the solids," a reference to the solid-fuel booster rockets.

Since Saturday night, however, when NASA published photographs of a "plume" escaping from the skin of the shuttle's starboard rocket, near a seam, attention has shifted once again to the possibility that the cold weather could have weakened the bonding agent that holds the granules of propellant together.

A crack in the propellant could have disastrous consequences, experts say, because it could create a channel through which the hot gases rushing through the rocket could have reached its skin.

At Morton Thiokol, which has generally refused comment on the accident, a spokesman, Gilbert Moore, said Tuesday that the storage temperature of the solid propellant ranged from zero to 35 degrees centigrade (32 to 95 Fahrenheit) and that the operating temperature ranged from four to 32 degrees centigrade (40 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit).

Those temperatures are for the core of the rocket, not the outside air, he said.

"The atmospheric temperature can vary a great deal without having any significant impact on the temperature of the motor," which has "insulative qualities," he said.

Among the many unanswered questions surrounding the condition of the solid boosters is why its internal temperature was not monitored by NASA ground controllers, whose computers survey thousands of critical sensors before and during a shuttle flight.

"I can't answer that," said Jim Mizell, the NASA spokesman. "Either there was a decision about that made somewhere, or there was a miscommunication with Morton Thiokol."

Mr. Mizell said the temperature of the solid fuel was probably not part of the operational requirements that launching controllers check off before each flight.

Reagan May Accept an Oil Import Fee To Offset Loss From Income Tax Cuts

By Robert A. Rosenblatt
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Signaling a change in U.S. administration policy, President Ronald Reagan has said he might accept an oil import fee but insisted the revenues raised should be used only to help offset any income tax cuts enacted under his tax overhaul program.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, immediately insisted Tuesday that any funds raised from such a fee should be used to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The fee could raise the price of gasoline, heating oil and other petroleum products, with the precise amount depending on competition at the retail level, officials said. According to administration estimates, a $5-a-barrel fee on oil imports should produce about $8 billion in revenues.

Mr. Reagan has consistently opposed suggestions in Congress that new taxes be levied either as part of a tax revision bill or to reduce the deficit.

As recently as Monday night, Secretary of Energy John S. Herrington declared flatly: "An oil import fee is a tax. I don't know how you spell it out any other way. The president is opposed to it."

AP

Robert J. Dole

But Mr. Reagan shifted his position abruptly Tuesday when he told reporters an oil import fee was "under consideration as part of the tax reform."

Mr. Reagan is pushing for tax legislation that would increase the personal exemption, now $1,040, to $2,000 for most taxpayers and would restore many of the business incentives eliminated in the tax overhaul bill passed by the House of Representatives in December.

The president is apparently willing to accept the oil import fee as a way to regain revenues lost through those tax changes.

The president's change of heart puts him in agreement with Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon and chairman of the Finance Committee, who favors an oil import fee to make up the funds that would be lost by lowering individual tax rates and retaining business incentives.

Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico and chairman of the Budget Committee, shares Mr. Dole's belief that the funds should be applied toward easing the deficit.

A fee on oil imports would increase the price of all petroleum products in the United States, ranging from gasoline to heating oil and chemicals.

Sonar Shows Possible Site Of Booster

By George Lardner Jr. and Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Sonar soundings indicate that one of the solid rocket boosters from the space shuttle Challenger may have been found off the Florida coast, U.S. space agency officials have announced.

Hopes rose that it would turn out to be the right-hand booster, which appeared to flare abnormally before Challenger exploded Jan. 28. The booster has become a chief suspect in the tragedy.

After the explosion, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced that the boosters had been destroyed by radio command because it was feared they were veering back toward populated areas. This led to suggestions that they had disintegrated and would thus be useless in the investigation.

A spokesman for NASA said Tuesday that the solid rocket boosters' destructive system did not destroy the rockets.

The destructive system "slices off the top and the bottom of the rocket, and that stops the thrust," said Hugh Harris, the spokesman. "Then you have flames spewing out both ends, and it falls straight down. They're awfully large steel casings," he said, adding that it could be assumed they might be found largely intact.

"It would be a miracle, an answer to prayers if it was the right-hand" solid-rocket booster that had been found by the sonar, said Jim Mizell, a NASA engineer and spokesman.

"We would have actual physical evidence in hand and could check any abnormal burn pattern and even go back and check maintenance," Mr. Mizell said.

["We're ecstatic about this" Mr. Mizell said Wednesday, according to Reuters. He said cameras on robot submarines would give investigators a clear image of the object. If it is positively identified, he said divers would be called in to recover it, a process that could take days. The location of the find was not disclosed.]

Family Values Are Key To Future, Reagan Says

(Continued from Page 1)

...ians of our values and hopes for the future."

The speech, delayed for a week after the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger, is to be followed later in the week with a written message that specifies in more detail Mr. Reagan's legislative priorities for the current congressional session.

Mr. Reagan opened his speech with a tribute to "the valor of our seven Challenger heroes."

"I hope we are now ready to do what they would want us to do — go forward America, reach for the stars," he said. "We shall never forget those brave seven. But we shall go forward."

To applause he added: "We are going forward with our shuttle flights, we are going forward to build our space station."

Mr. Reagan also honored Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House of Representatives, who is retiring this year.

Later, Mr. Reagan said the nation "cannot win the race to the future" with "horse-and-buggy programs that waste tax dollars and squander tax potential."

He added, "We cannot win that race if we are swamped in a sea of red ink."

Turning to Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Reagan said: "Now, Mr. Speaker, you know, I know, and the American people know the federal budget is broken; it doesn't work. Before we leave this city, let's you and I work together to fix it so that we can finally give the American people a balanced budget."

Mr. O'Neill grinned and slowly nodded his head.

The president's potentially most far-reaching domestic proposal was his call for a review of the nation's welfare system.

"In the welfare culture, the breakdown of the family, the most basic support system, has reached crisis proportions in female and child poverty, child abandonment, horrible crimes and deteriorating schools," Mr. Reagan said.

Saying that "we can ignore this terrible truth no longer," he ordered his Domestic Policy Council, made up of key advisers, to report by Dec. 1 with "a strategy for immediate action to meet the financial, educational, social and safety concerns of poor families."

Highlights of $994-Billion Budget Proposed by Reagan for Fiscal 1987

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Following are highlights of President Ronald Reagan's budget proposal for the 1987 fiscal year:

OVERALL BUDGET

Mr. Reagan proposed a $994-billion budget containing an increase in military outlays and deep cuts in many domestic programs.

MILITARY

A $320-billion military budget would maintain virtually every major weapons program intact and increase spending for the space-defense program by $94 million.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The budget would increase spending for the Medicare and Medicaid programs and allow for a 3.7-percent cost-of-living increase for Social Security beneficiaries next January. But the budget includes a $23.6-billion cap on Medicaid spending, an estimated $1.3 billion less than what is projected for 1987 spending under current law.

FARM

The Agriculture Department's budget would be cut 17 percent.

EDUCATION

School aid would drop from $18 billion to $15.4 billion.

Reagan Sends Budget Plan To Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

ance to U.S. companies operating overseas.

He also is seeking a major increase this year of about $1.2 billion in new spending authority for next year to increase protection at U.S. embassies and other facilities against possible terrorist attacks.

● Mr. Reagan is seeking a $311.6-billion defense budget, more than 8 percent over the current levels. Among other things, the budget includes $4.8 billion for the president's proposed missile defense system system, the Strategic Defense Initiative, a major increase over the $2.75 billion Congress approved this year.

The budget also provides for continuing modernization of U.S. strategic forces, including a search for a new basing mode for the MX missile, and for full-scale research and development of a small, mobile intercontinental ballistic missile. The budget also includes a 4-percent military pay increase effective next Oct. 1.

● The space program budget expands slightly to allow the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to begin work on a proposed manned space station. The space budget was assembled prior to last week's explosion of the space shuttle Challenger, and officials said they have not decided whether to seek additional funds to replace the shuttle.

● Mr. Reagan proposes spending $18 billion for farm price and income supports, implementing the five-year farm bill passed last year. The administration is seeking to shift federal crop insurance to the private sector.

● He seeks to eliminate Amtrak subsidies for the second year in a row — the idea was rejected by Congress last year — but Mr. Reagan proposes an additional $100 million in spending for the air traffic control system, to hire new safety inspectors and controllers.

Filipino Soldiers Attack Aquino's Motorcade

(Continued from Page 1)

only human. They were shouting, 'You only have two days left and after that you scram and go to hell.' "

The soldiers fired one shot at another motorcade car containing a photographer taking pictures of the incident, the witnesses said. The shot, which apparently missed its target, was fired as the car sped away.

In another development, a 20-member U.S. delegation headed by Senator Richard Lugar, Republican of Indiana and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in Manila on Wednesday to observe the election.

The Manila Times newspaper reappeared more than 13 years after its publisher was imprisoned and its doors padlocked when President Marcos declared martial law in 1972.

■ Rights Violations Charged

The World Council of Churches released Wednesday a report alleging "shocking" human rights violations in the Philippines under President Marcos and claiming that the United States seemed involved, The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

The 163-page document included detailed testimony on killings, disappearances, and on torture in 81 cases, chiefly during the last two years.

Officials said a copy of the report, compiled by Protestant and Catholic human rights organizations in the Philippines, was to be sent to delegates of the 43-nation United Nations Human Rights Commission.

The report said that "not surprisingly, torture techniques in the Philippines are strikingly similar to the ones practiced and taught by American soldiers during the Vietnam War, and used by other repressive states in Asia and Latin America."

"There are indications that torture technology is imported and channeled through the training of military personnel in U.S. military schools under the International Military and Education Training agreement and other such military assistance pacts between the United States and the Philippines," the report said.

Deployment of Secret Police Rekindles Old Fears in Haiti

(Continued from Page 1)

serve as a political counterweight to the army.

Dressed in blue uniforms and red scarves, they are divided into two ranks, commanders and volunteers. In the capital, both ranks receive some sort of compensation. In the interior, they live off what they can extort from the peasantry.

Today the Tontons number about 15,000, almost twice the size of the 8,000-man army. They report directly to Mr. Duvalier and to their leader, Madame Max Adolphe, who is not viewed here as a political threat to the president because she is a woman.

In recent months, Mr. Duvalier has made several appeals for unity between the two security forces. Protesters have appealed to the military to depose Mr. Duvalier.

"One has the impression that he has more faith in the Tontons than in the army," said Gerard Gourgue, a lawyer who heads the Haitian League of Human Rights.

Faced last week with losing control of the country, Mr. Duvalier evidently decided to unleash the Tontons.

"The Tontons Macoutes are not playing anymore; they are killing people," said a Haitian tourist guide who would give only his first name, Pierre.

Only seven bodies of persons killed in the violence have been found in city morgues, and the government has not made public an official death toll.

Rumors abound that the Tontons have disposed of the bodies in their own fashion. When asked where the bodies are placed, several Haitians talked about a marsh near Titanyin, a village 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of Port-au-Prince.

The European priest said he had been to the site several times to search for the remains of missing parishioners.

■ Stores Ordered to Open

Most stores in central Port-au-Prince were open late Wednesday morning following an order by Mr. Duvalier to resume business or face arrest and confiscation of goods, The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Duvalier's decree was read on state-run television at midnight Tuesday.

Merchants had defied a government edict issued Sunday that ordered stores to reopen.

Pentagon Budget Makes SDI Its Largest Program

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and other members of Congress said that 8 percent will be unacceptable to Congress at a time of deficit-consciousness, and it will be cut accordingly.

Mr. Weinberger, in the budget documents, argued that his request is really only what Congress agreed to spend for 1987 in its budget resolution last summer. But since reaching that agreement, which represents an increase of 3 percent on top of an increase for inflation, Congress made further cuts in the 1986 budget and the recently enacted budget-balancing law took out even more.

Because of these unforeseen cuts, Mr. Weinberger argued, it is not fair to compare his 1987 budget proposal with the final 1986 figure, which left the Pentagon with its first actual budget decrease in 15 years.

Details of the president's military budget, as made available Tuesday by a congressional source, included the following:

● The budget for major nuclear weapons will decline slightly because the air force, according to plan, is requesting no more money for B-1 bombers. The $5 billion to buy the last 48 of a 100-bomber force was appropriated in the budget for the 1986 fiscal year.

● The air force is seeking doubled budget authority, to $1.4 billion, for development of a new, mobile missile nicknamed Midgetman, and wants to buy another 21 MX missiles for use as spares.

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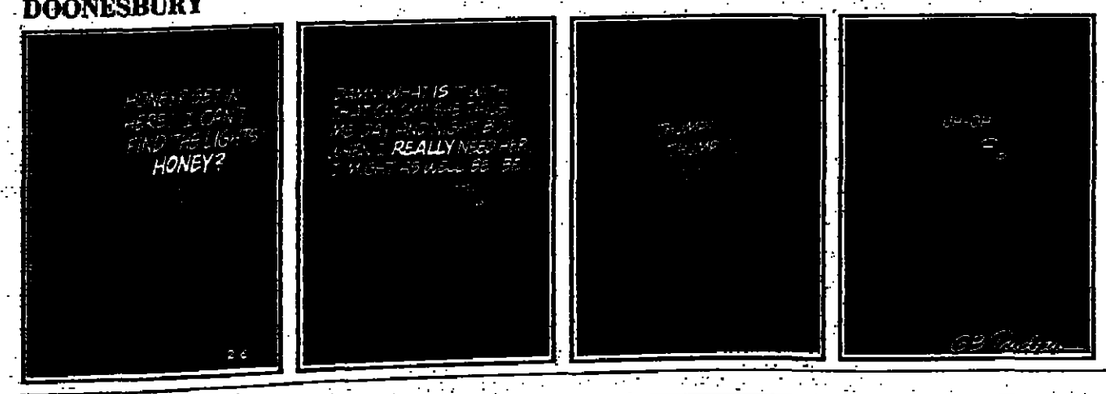

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Counting Filipino Votes

The great question that looms in the Philippines is not just whether Corazon C. Aquino, the opposition candidate, will win a majority of the votes cast Friday but whether, if she does, she will be allowed to win the election and become president.

The fear is that there will be large-scale cheating. And it is President Ferdinand E. Marcos, the incumbent, who has the means to commit such vast fraud. Officials of the National Movement for Free Elections, a volunteer organization that proved its mettle in the national election of 1984, estimate that ballot stuffing could, in the worst case, add 15 percent to Mr. Marcos's vote.

After 20 years in office, the president's power reaches into the most remote recesses of the political machinery, from the polling places to the National Assembly, where the winner is proclaimed. Mr. Marcos also controls the soldiers who will deal with the popular unrest that is certain to erupt if the election is thought to be rigged. Under the constitution, more than a month may elapse between the election and the inauguration of the winner. Even if he were to lose, and to accept his defeat, Mr. Marcos would retain power during the interval.

The archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin, saying he had heard of "terrible things" happening during the campaign, has said he holds Mr. Marcos responsible as the man in power "who can determine whether this election will herald the dawn of a new day." In his strongest implicit indictment of the president, the cardinal added that he was tempted to ask whether the election was "a contest between good and evil."

President Reagan, too, has said that the fairness of the election will be the touchstone of future policy toward the Philippines. He declared that U.S. military and economic assistance to the Philippines will be increased if two conditions are fulfilled — "if the will of the Filipino people is expressed in an election that Filipinos accept as credible," and if the election is followed by genuine reform.

Throughout his 20 years in office, Mr. Marcos has had the assured support of American administrations. But in recent months, officials in Washington have been intent on taking their distance. Mr. Reagan may have put the administration in the unenviable position of becoming the final arbiter of whether Friday's election can be regarded as "free and fair."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Pretoria's Cautious Change

A familiar fate has befallen the latest announcement of plans for reform by President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa. His supporters call for respectful attention to the considerable political distance traversed by a man who was in Parliament when the Nationalist Party set up the apartheid system in 1948 and who now pronounces apartheid "outdated." His critics find his concessions too little and too late, and deepen their appeals for swift passage to full political rights for the black majority.

In the government's reluctance to go further and faster, and in the determination of large numbers of the country's citizens to keep struggling for their freedom, lie the tension that defines South Africa today.

Is it different this time? There is the usual hedged reform. For instance, the pass laws controlling where blacks live and work are to be phased out by July 1, but they are to be replaced by a creature called "orderly urbanization." More intriguing is the suggestion that Mr. Botha means to bring Nelson Mandela out of prison and back into politics.

Mr. Mandela heads the leading nontribal black political organization, the African National Congress. He is widely regarded as one of the major figures who must be at any table at which South Africans attempt to hammer out a common future. Mr. Botha's linking of Mr. Mandela's release to the freeing by Moscow of two dissidents, Andrei Sakharov and Anatoli Shcharansky, seems mainly a tactic to cover what hard-line Afrikaners will receive as an egregious political retreat.

There is an important principle at stake here. Until now, whites such as Mr. Botha have regarded reform as a process of controlled change directed from the top down: as a white benefaction. In these conditions, white concessions have been discounted practically upon issue, and black distrust of white intentions has flourished. The promise of the release of Mr. Mandela is that blacks can become participants in their own destiny — in their own peaceful political destiny, that is.

All that, of course, is still far from assured. Mr. Botha says he will create a new multiracial advisory council including blacks. He sees it as the "first step toward institutionalized power-sharing." But if there are blacks of stature ready to start down this extra-parliamentary path, it is already a question whether they can persuade the awakened black political community that it is worth a try. The day of white dispensation is past.

South Africa's ruling whites keep looking to forces outside the country — to foreign creditors, traders and investors, to the United States, in a certain curious sense to the Soviet Union — to spare them the uncertainties of dealing directly and honestly with South Africa's blacks. But there can be no other way.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Thin Line on the Philippines

The Reagan administration is treading a thin line on the elections in the Philippines. America did not begin distancing itself from the Marcos regime until it became clear that the Philippine nation was dangerously close to being torn apart by internal pressures, including insurgents bent on bringing down the government. It is doubtful whether Mr. Marcos would have called for early elections had he not felt these pressures himself. But the clamor for social and economic reforms in the Philippines will only intensify if Mr. Marcos blatantly steals the election.

The United States does not expect the election to be fair by American standards. But the forces for change in the Philippines, united around the candidacy of Corazon Aquino, are working to make this election credible. To its credit, so is the United States.

— The Detroit Free Press.

Peace in Southeast Asia

While recent political developments in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka provide some grounds for optimism, they also open up the possibility of political instability. All three governments have made what they view as concessions. But the opposition forces see things quite differently. In their view the governments have only conceded what was long overdue and inadequate to boot. So whether 1986 becomes a year of peaceful redemocratization and, in the case of Sri Lanka, of a negotiated solution of the Tamil problem, will depend largely on how sensitively the authorities handle the situation — and on whether the opposition forces [restrain] their demands.

— Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Spy Swap and South Africa

When President Pieter W. Botha ad-libbed last week about releasing Nelson Mandela if Russia set free Anatoli Shcharansky and Andrei Sakharov, we were rash enough to detect an unlooked-for Afrikaner sense of humor. It now transpires that Mr. Botha may have known something the rest of us did not. It is true that Mr. Mandela did not figure in the recent buzz about the "biggest East-West spy swap in history." But then he was not convicted of espionage; Mr. Shcharansky was.

Mr. Botha was not speaking from ignorance of these shadowy East-West dealings: He has sometimes played a hand in them. We may therefore assume that his reference to Mr. Shcharansky, among others, only two days before the Russian's impending release was leaked to a West German journalist, was no coincidence. Now that a new mood of détente has taken hold of the superpowers, exchanges of spies by the platoon threaten to become commonplace. It makes you wonder what other surprises Mr. Botha has up his sleeve. It is of course still open to him to cap all this froth by releasing Mr. Mandela unconditionally.

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR FEB. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: The Call of the Mexican Wild

PHOENIX — Jack London, the novelist, is heading a band of insurrectionists in Mexico, according to a statement made to Governor Sloan by the Mexican Government. It is feared that the example of Mr. London may be followed by other Americans, and that Socialists in particular may flock to Mexico to spread their doctrine and foment uprisings. The Mexican Government urges that Americans be prevented from crossing the boundary line. It is not stated just where Mr. London is leading his band. Meanwhile, a revolutionary force consisting of upwards of a thousand men is threatening to attack Juarez. The streets have been cleared by the defending force, which numbers 500. It is believed that the rebels desire to capture the city and make it the capital of a provisional government.

1936: Giving Up 'Bits of the Empire'

LONDON — A motion by George Lansbury to summon an international conference to adjust economic inequalities among nations, with a view to avoiding wars, received short shrift in the House of Commons [on Feb. 5]. It was defeated 228 to 137. David Lloyd George came to the aid of the Laborite in a speech which urged the government not to lightly refuse such a conference. The willingness of Lloyd George and others to propitiate the colony-hunger of Germany and Italy by tossing them slices of colonies now held by Holland, Portugal and Belgium was noted in a remarkable passage of his speech. "I am not in favor of giving away bits of the British Empire," said the Welsh statesman. "But I won't believe there will be peace in the world until the question of mandates is reconsidered."

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170. Manager, Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lezenbach, Frankenstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt M. Tel. (0697) 28755. Tlx. 416721. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No 61337. U.S. subscription: $322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Morality Test for South Africa's Opposition

By Gregory A. Fossedal

STANFORD, California — To earn popular support in America, Third World resistance leaders must pass a kind of test. They must offer some reasonable prospect that their triumph will lead to a humane, democratic regime — and not to a greater despotism. As they plead for stronger support from the West in the form of sanctions, the leaders of the South African opposition now face precisely that challenge.

Boiled down to one question, the test is: Will you hold honest, free elections? As evidence, freedom fighters should be ready to reject, actively and explicitly, extremists of the right or left who do not share their democratic commitment.

That is why Bishop Desmond M. Tutu's recent American tour was a disappointment. True, some useful publicity was generated, a commodity in short supply since the South African government imposed strict limits on foreign media. Even an oft-told story deserves retelling when it is as cruel as apartheid.

But few Americans oppose sanctions against South Africa because of a lack of information on, or a numbness to, apartheid. In fact, few Americans oppose sanctions: Even President Reagan, Representative Jack F. Kemp, the New York Republican, and the columnist William Safire back limited measures. The stakes have changed.

The issue in South Africa is not whether the forces opposed to apartheid will eventually triumph. They will, as Bishop Tutu confidently asserts. The question is, which forces — a broad, democratic opposition or undemocratic Marxists willing to ape apartheid's ruthlessness?

The undemocratic forces within the resistance pose a clear threat. Several leaders of the African National Congress are avowed Marxists who may prefer class war to balloting. Their numbers are small, but then so are those of many Marxist groups that have nevertheless managed to seize control of what once were democratic movements. Much of the ANC's money is raised in America and Europe. In the United States last month, Bishop Tutu solicited funds for the ANC with leaflets extolling such "freedom fighters" as Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya and Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua.

Bishop Tutu himself warns that if economic pressure is not applied to the apartheid government soon, South African blacks' resentment may bubble over and give tyrants of the left a chance to seize control. His American supporters echo these prophecies. If cited as a possibility by so many longtime opponents of apartheid, the danger of a Marxist dictatorship must be something other than rightists' fantasy.

Yet in a long speech at Stanford University, and in similar addresses at Atlanta and across the country, Bishop Tutu offered no plans for dealing with this danger. In fact, he scarcely referred to it, dismissing such concerns as evasion of the "real issue." In Atlanta, he chided Americans for being so late to recognize that South Africa has a succession problem — and he suggested that the

By Peterson, Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

reason might be their ill motives. Asked what sort of government should follow apartheid, the bishop said that South Africa's "legitimate leaders" must get together for some "horse-trading."

In other words, the bishop's attitude, and that of his American supporters, has been to take offense if one so much as raises the question of undemocratic infiltrators within their movement. "You are either for us or against us," Bishop Tutu told a campus audience. An important issue is thus treated with contempt.

Other freedom fighters — the rebels, or "contras," in Nicaragua, the opposition in Cambodia and the government of El Salvador — have had to answer similarly difficult questions, and to purge some of their own ranks, in order to win increased American aid. All three of these groups are still on moral probation in America.

Even if they find it demeaning, freedom fighters looking for American support are wise to answer such concerns. In her campaign against President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, Corazon C. Aquino has confronted charges that her party is riddled with Communists. She has benefited, projecting an image of confidence and letting the Marxists know that only democrats are welcome in her opposition.

To ask for similar signals from apartheid's opponents is not to demean them. It is the essence of democracy. In the same way, we expected, say, the Democrats to denounce student hecklers who would not allow the former chief delegate to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, to speak at their college, and we expected Ronald Reagan to swiftly chastise fanatics who bombed an abortion clinic.

In a like way, Bishop Tutu and his supporters should denounce nondemocrats in the ANC — should denounce them loudly and by name. Instead, they have skirted the issue. Apartheid's opponents have made it difficult for people such as Ronald Reagan and George Bush to support them, impugning the administration's motives for applying sanctions (which are much tougher than any from Europe) and for sending Mr. Bush to Atlanta when Bishop Tutu was honored there. Apartheid's opponents should make it easy, not hard, for latecomers to board the bandwagon.

If they do not, they will betray those of us in America who have broken ranks with our own party to support them. To date, that support, by a handful of House Republicans and newspaper columnists, has rested mainly on the hope that leaders such as Bishop Tutu will not let the white dictatorship be replaced by a black one.

If, on the other hand, Bishop Tutu and others can make some hard choices about membership in their own movement, this faith will be justified. And the apartheid opposition will tap into something strong: a moral consensus, on the part of a powerful and generous people, that South Africa's freedom fighters deserve support.

The writer is a media fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, at Stanford University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Africa: Rain and Handouts Won't End the Problems

By Donald McHenry and Lawrence Eagleburger

WASHINGTON — The rains have fallen on most of those areas of Africa that were hardest hit by drought, but rain alone is not resolving the crisis that the people of Africa confront. The drought has only accelerated the pace of declining living standards in that part of the world, but the decline has been going on for more than a decade.

Per-capita incomes in much of Africa are lower today than they were 25 years ago. The continuing decline in living standards is generating social and political unrest in a region noteworthy for its political tensions and East-West confrontations.

From Cape Town to Khartoum, East and West have distinct foreign policy interests. In recent times, the Western industrial nations have won considerable good will in Africa. The reason is that in Africa's hour of need it has been the West, not the Soviet bloc, that has sought to help with emergency aid, long-term assistance and economic policy advice.

But while the political stability of Africa is a matter of national self-interest for the United States, and indeed a factor in assessing global security, it is a goal that will not be easily reached. We have to face the grim realities of modern Africa, recognizing that the rains are doing no more than slowing the drop in living standards, not reversing the trend. Only with major external support and with firm political resolve by the governments of Africa is it likely that per-capita incomes in this region will stabilize by 1990. Only then will there be hope of some actual improvement in living standards.

The critical element in stabilizing the economic situation — and here we are talking about nothing less than seeking to end chronic malnutrition for tens of millions of Africans, as well as reviving economic activity — is the will of African leaders to come to grips with their domestic troubles. Leaders have to recognize that they must put policies into place that stimulate production, create jobs, enable farmers to grow more food and generate savings for investment. In many countries the decision to change policies is fraught with political risks — risks that must be taken nevertheless.

It is very much in the interest of the United States and other developed nations to help African governments take those risks. Simply stated, this means helping the governments reduce the risks by providing them with external support. This should not be "handouts," or money to build another vast congress hall, sports stadium or oversized airport. Africa already has far too many such "white elephant" projects.

Population growth, ecological pressures, big debts and the drought's impact are being accompanied by a fall in long-term capital flows to the continent.

The support we give must be money directly linked to policy reforms in the recipient countries and specifically earmarked for high-priority investments that will have high rates of return. The cash we provide must be tied to programs that will raise living standards. The programs must be carefully planned and monitored to make certain they are used for the designated purposes and not to make rich people richer.

One of the little-noticed acts of Congress before the Christmas vacation was directly concerned with providing this sort of support. Congress approved an appropriation of $75 million as a U.S. contribution this year to a special financing facility for Africa managed by the World Bank that is designed to support just such meaningful policy changes. The United States was reluctant to join this venture a year ago when 21 countries endowed the special fund with $1.3 billion.

Congress has recognized that if America is to tie aid to policy reform and ensure that the aid is used in a leveraged manner in delicate political areas, then a good way of doing it is to push the cash through proven and effective multilateral channels such as the World Bank, rather than through bilateral vehicles such as the U.S. Agency for International Development, which are often thought susceptible to foreign policy issues.

Congress, foreseeing the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing bill, mandated the administration to transfer the $75-million contribution to the World Bank by Dec. 31, 1985. That the administration has not done this raises certain legal considerations. We can only encourage it to transfer these funds soon.

But this special facility for Africa, which now appears to be working and generating the stimulus for important policy reforms in a growing number of African nations, has a life span of just three years. It was a response to an emergency, and, wisely, most industrial governments are reluctant to create yet another international bureaucracy. The aim of most donors to the facility is that its work should be continued by the International Development Association, the concessional lending affiliate of the World Bank.

In January the 34 governments that provide funds to IDA started negotiations on the agency's future funding. Last time around, these governments agreed on $9 billion for three years to go through IDA to the very poorest countries in the world. The new agreement will be for the three years beginning July 1, 1987. The amount needed this time will inevitably have to be greater if IDA is to assume the role of the African facility as well.

IDA represents an important instrument for African development strategies that directly serve U.S. interests. It is critical that the United States go to these negotiations in a spirit of leadership concerned with strengthening IDA and its future role in Africa in particular.

The dramatic population growth in Africa, the mounting ecological pressures, the very heavy debts of most African countries and the murderous impact of the recent drought are all being accompanied by an actual decline in long-term capital flows to the continent. This must be reversed if the governments of Africa are to come to grips with their problems. U.S. leadership in ensuring such a reversal will not only be of great humanitarian importance but will heavily influence long-term security interests for the West.

The writers, former U.S. diplomats, are co-chairmen of the Committee on African Development Strategies. They wrote this for The Washington Post.

U.S. Warriors Are Becoming an Endangered Species

By David Evans

FALLS CHURCH, Virginia — The Pentagon has said for years that its strength is in technology. But as a result, it has dangerously ignored the warning given 50 years ago by a young major, George S. Patton, who said, "Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by men."

It is a pointed lesson for the United States, which for all its emphasis on technology, does not enjoy winning advantages in the machinery of war. An American rifle or tank is pretty much the same as a Soviet model. It would have virtually no impact on the outcome if both sides exchanged equipment before a battle.

It is skill, training and motivation that determine winners. Yet America's professional military establishment does not focus on developing warriors. Rather, it tolerates a huge agglomeration of headquarters and support activities stuffed with clerks and underemployed staff officers while fighting units go undermanned.

Only about one in four soldiers or marines is now in a combat specialty. The fighting units do not have any special claim on how long soldiers are assigned to them. Personnel assignments are driven by policies intended to democratize the service rather than to promote unit cohesion. People are rotated frequently from line units to other duties, a practice that homogenizes career patterns and ensures equal benefit when the promotional perquisites are handed out.

The price, however, is high turnover and its inevitable effect: a military that lives eternally in the present. While combat systems increase in complexity, the base of experience at the unit level is measured in months, not years. Only a tiny fraction of the armed forces remains in the same outfit for, say, three years. Not surprisingly, mistakes in tactics, timing and gunnery occur repeatedly in peacetime field exercises as the basics are relearned every year.

In wartime, the rotation policies have the effect of spreading the risk, implying that there is something innately unfair about having to fight. Survival for the length of a tour takes on greater importance than winning.

Moreover, there are few peacetime incentives to foster the development of key battlefield skills. An officer's military education now includes workshops on writing, drug abuse seminars and discussions of equal opportunity. The art and technique of fighting receive progressively less attention in military training schools.

Troops are not even encouraged to think much about fighting. Consider the "Essential Subjects" manual, the basic guidebook for all enlisted marines. Dealing with drug abuse is listed as part of the formal canon of essential knowledge. Land navigation is not. As one astonished officer said, "Apparently it's more important to know where your head's at than where you are."

The confusion of priorities is most evident in the rules for the use of deadly force. Here the troops are informed that they can fire their weapons to prevent the "threatened damage to property vital to the national security." Or, they can fire if faced with the "actual destruction of property which, though not vital, is still of substantial importance."

These fine distinctions border on sophistry. When the suicide truck loaded with explosives made its fatal dash into the marine compound at Beirut, it was able to rush by guards fumbling with empty weapons, but whose pockets contained "Rules of Engagement" cards stuffed with fine print rules like these. The paperwork was perfect — and irrelevant.

Stockpiles of equipment and bureaucratic escapism cannot substitute for good troops and inspired, competent leaders. Yet if the Pentagon were to play football as the moral equivalent of war, it would devote more attention to knee pads and clipboards than to the quarterback and the linemen.

The writer, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

On Manila: High Stakes, Few Options

By Patrick J. Leahy

LOS ANGELES — Each American administration since 1964 has been crippled by a policy crisis that it could not overcome: Vietnam, Watergate, Iran. Now there is a looming foreign policy disaster in Manila.

The United States has major interests in the Philippines. It hosts the two largest U.S. overseas air and naval bases in the world, at Clark Field and Subic Bay. Their loss would require billions of dollars to establish bases elsewhere. If Clark and Subic were to fall into Moscow's hands, almost overnight the Soviet Union would become the predominant military power in Southeast Asia.

More than security is at stake. The Philippines, the only true colony America ever had, provided a model for democracy in Asia. A growing number of Filipinos live in the United States. There is a unique relationship between the two countries. Finally, the Philippines is a member of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, a grouping of non-Communist countries with the highest economic growth rate of any region.

Much has been said and written about the recent deterioration of conditions in the Philippines — the venality and ineptitude of President Ferdinand E. Marcos's regime, Mr. Marcos's failing health, the rapidly growing Communist insurgency and the growing toll in human misery. The presidential election Friday has received extensive attention.

But there has been a near silence on what U.S. policy should be after Friday. The reason is obvious: No one knows what to do. Present U.S. policy is to hope for the best. The "best" would be a victory by the popular, but unproven moderate opposition candidate, Corazon C. Aquino. A much more likely outcome is a Marcos "victory" through electoral fraud and intimidation on a grand scale.

If Mr. Marcos stays in power, what should the United States do?

We in America have two broad choices. We can stick with the administration's policy of formal economic, political and military support for the regime while exerting public and private pressures for serious reform. But this policy has yet to work.

Meanwhile, the insurgency grows, and the administration has proposed increased assistance to the Philippine armed forces. The logical outcome of that course would be the introduction of U.S. troops as Manila's counterinsurgency effort sags. First, marines will be sent to protect the bases, and eventually the army and air force will be conducting counterinsurgency operations throughout the country. The United States has been down that road before.

A second option involves systematic disengagement to reduce U.S. involvement in a no-win situation. That would require openly breaking with Mr. Marcos and cutting back U.S. aid, particularly to the military, which many Filipinos associate with human rights abuses. Economic aid could be redirected, where possible, through international agencies such as the Asian Development Bank, thereby minimizing opportunities for misuse by the regime.

America would maintain a diplomatic presence to keep whatever ties it can with the non-Communist opposition to Mr. Marcos and remain as knowledgeable as possible. And it would proceed with alternatives to Clark and Subic so as to reduce U.S. exposure if the insurgency wins.

If, contrary to all expectations, Mr. Marcos embraces serious reforms, or if his regime is replaced by a non-Communist leadership, the United States could reinstitute its programs of economic and military assistance on a major scale.

That is not a very satisfying policy option, but it is the best available. It cannot promise success. But it accepts the hard truth that U.S. capacity to shape events in other countries — even in a former colony — is severely limited. It recognizes that America can help the regenerative forces in the Philippines, but it cannot create or replace them.

The Roman Catholic Church, a cadre of professional and reform-minded military officers, a sophisticated middle class and a literate citizenry devoted to democratic values and friendship with the United States do offer hope and a real basis for a non-Communist future in the Philippines. But these are wasting assets. In the absence of a government in Manila seriously committed to reforms, they will mean little more than an opportunity lost.

The writer, a Democrat of Vermont, is vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Shuttle Tragedy

The explosion of the shuttle Challenger was a tragedy beyond words, but for me it was not a failure. Knowing full well the possible dangers, the crew of seven went anyway. These people were doers, not talkers. This is an integral part of "the spirit of America." The ability to visualize the immense and the energy to realize improbable dreams are what have helped make the nation what is has become in a brief 210 years.

RONALD BRITTON.
Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Every program of exploration and development of any size that humanity has undertaken has cost lives. Compared to the development of X-ray diagnosis and therapy — almost all the pioneers contracted fatal radiation sickness — the space program has been frugal with human lives, in no small measure because of the incredible sums spent on safety. Let us now honor the memory of those who died and seek to comfort the bereaved. But let us not act as though the future must come to a stop just because, once again, we have evidence that nothing human beings do is ever entirely perfect.

HAROLD O.J. BROWN.
Klosters, Switzerland.

On that tragic Tuesday, we found out that space travel is still far from a mere trans-Atlantic flight. But suddenly, as with the Iranian hostage crisis, the victims have been glorified as heroes who made sacrifices for the advancement of all humanity.

I feel sorry for the setback in the space program. I feel sorrow for the families who lost loved ones; I myself am saddened. But I think of bravery

and courage as jumping in front of a subway to save a child, as limping across Canada to help the fight against cancer, as conquering fear and attempting the improbable. Let us not diminish it.

OLIVER S. CHAN.
Paris.

As an expatriate American who has been overseas since just before Neil Armstrong took his "giant step" on the moon, I have watched both the many triumphs and the failures of America's space program with unbending pride in our "can do" ability to overcome any obstacle. I can only appeal to all Americans now not to look back, but to push ahead even more resolutely.

Let us find out what caused the failure, if we can. Let us build more shuttles to do the job right. Let us name the first one the McAuliffe. But don't let us fail now.

JOHN S. HUBBY.
Singapore.

هكذا من الاصل

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Netherlands	fl.	550	298	165
Ireland	£IR	115	62	34
Italy	Lire	276,000	149,040	82,800
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	9020	4,876	2,668
Norway	N.Kr.	1,420	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,090
Spain	Pes.	21,200	11,500	6300
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,470	795	434
Switzerland	S.Fr.	432	233	129
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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	$	442	238	130

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Light on the Riddle of the Aurora Borealis

Model Pterodactyl Takes to the Air

An 18-foot, half-size model of the giant pterodactyl, which lived from 70 million to 140 million years ago, has been successfully flown in the Mojave Desert under its own power and guidance. After more tests, the model will go to the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum in Washington.

Long Photography/Smithsonian Institution

dish at the top, white in the middle and bluish at the base. Others show a narrow, glowing white "highway" across the southern sky.

Akasofu, taking with him the new photographs and laboratory results, recently flew to his native Japan at the invitation of Emperor Hirohito to brief him on the findings. The emperor, Akasofu said, has long had a special interest in the aurora.

From observations of solar eruptions that led to enhanced auroral displays, supplemented by information on magnetic fields in intervening space and data from spacecraft, he said in a recent interview, it may soon be possible to warn the air force well in advance of auroral disturbances that could affect space missions, military radars or missile performance.

The warnings could spare astronauts from excessive radiation exposure while on a "space walk" at high latitude. American space walks to date have all been conducted under the earth's magnetic shield. The oval zone of maximum auroral occurrence on the average lies over central Alaska, Hudson Bay, southern Greenland and the Arctic Ocean near Scandinavia.

It marks the southern edge of the polar zone within which the earth's magnetic field provides no protection against radiation from space. An unprotected astronaut within that hole in the magnetic shield would be exposed to bursts of high energy radiation from the sun that, at lower latitudes, would be deflected by the earth's magnetism. The zone, however, as recorded by more than 100 all-sky cameras in both polar regions and later confirmed from air force and National Aeronautics and Space Administration research aircraft and spacecraft, has proved remarkably mobile.

Normally the aurora, at any one moment, forms a narrow, globe-encircling band that remains fixed relative to the direction of the sun as the earth rotates beneath it. While invisible in daylight to human eyes, the entire oval can be recorded in ultraviolet light from spacecraft.

The auroral oval is centered at the geomagnetic pole in the Canadian arctic rather than the geographic pole. At local midnight its southernmost part often lies over this city. Twelve hours later, when it is midnight in Europe, the oval has rotated eastward and that same sector lies over Iceland and the Norwegian coast.

WHEN a magnetic storm, following a solar flare, disrupts the earth's magnetic field, the auroral zones, north and south, can swell rapidly, forming in each polar region a far larger area of radiation hazard.

The most recent demonstration that the electric current, or electrojet, that forms in the auroral zone can be used to generate extremely low frequency radio signals has been reported in the British journal Nature.

A station on the ground in northern Norway transmitted extremely powerful high frequency radio waves into the electrified upper air or ionosphere through which the electrojet flows. This altered electrical conductivity of the air and, since the heating was intermittent, the electrojet was modulated to generate radio signals at such extremely low frequencies as 1,040 and 1,570 Hertz (cycles per second).

Such waves, reflected back and forth between the earth and the ionosphere, can travel great distances with little energy loss and can penetrate more than 30 feet (9 meters) into the sea. The signals generated by the electrojet were received as far away as Lycksele, Sweden, 345 miles to the south.

TO make it possible for submarines to receive messages without deploying an antenna that could reveal their positions, the Navy has long supported research on a generation of ELF emissions that can penetrate water. Project ELF, a dual transmission facility with a 56-mile antenna at Sawyer Air Force Base in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and a 28-mile one near Clam Lake, Wisconsin, is nearing completion and has already been able to communicate with submerged submarines.

However, because ELF waves are 2,000 miles or more in length, to generate powerful transmissions the antenna should be hundreds of miles long. The scale of the ELF Project has been severely restricted by local fears of adverse health effects.

The Navy has supported attempts to generate ELF signals by modulating low latitude ionospheric currents. In the tests, conducted by Pennsylvania State University, coded messages were sent in this manner over various distances. One was sent from Puerto Rico to the university's campus at University Park, Pennsylvania, using the giant antenna at Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

Next spring, in a related experiment, an antenna system 30 miles east of here is scheduled to probe the aurora with extremely powerful radio pulses and may be able to "orchestrate" its colorful displays. The tests are being conducted by Dr. Alfred Y. Wong of the University of California at Los Angeles. He has built a circular array of dipole antennas 680 feet in diameter to generate pulses of 1.8 megawatts at one-second intervals. These, as well as continuous transmissions, are designed to stimulate the auroral plasma and test its properties.

China to Unearth More Terra-Cotta Soldiers, Horses

Reuters

BEIJING — About 2,000 more life-size terracotta horses and model soldiers will be unearthed this year from one of China's richest archaeological finds, the New China News Agency said.

It quoted archaeologists at Xian in central China on Tuesday as saying that the 2,000 would be added to 714 similar figures on display at a museum near Xian.

A pit containing the warriors and horses, drawn up in battle array, was discovered in 1974 by peasants digging wells in the area.

The site is near the mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, who died in 210 B. C. The archaeologists said two other pits in the area were believed to contain a further 2,000 figures.

Bild: Amid Tabloid Sex, Scoops From the Soviet

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — The day that Bild Zeitung reported that Anatoli B. Shcharansky, the Soviet Jewish activist, would be included in an East-West exchange of intelligence agents, the newspaper's main article, with a big headline across the top of its tabloid format, was about rape.

"Black Forest Clinic: Rape Shocks Millions," the headline said, referring to a rape scene in a television series about a clinic in the Black Forest. Bild said that 22 million viewers had been horrified by the scene, that children watching the program had sobbed and that parents had complained to the network.

Bild also teased its readers onto the back page with the headline: "And: How the tormented woman later took cruel revenge with a knife ... More on Page 6A."

Lower on the front page was a picture of a woman in a bathing suit, and the inside pages carried photos of three other skimpily dressed women.

The article about the possible release of Mr. Shcharansky was on the left-hand side of the front page with the headline: "Biggest Human Swap Ever: Sakharov Friend for German Superspy."

It carried a photograph of Mr. Shcharansky, 37, and one of his wife. The caption called her Natasya, the name she used in the Soviet Union before she adopted the Hebrew name Avital after having emigrated to Israel in 1974.

American officials confirmed the thrust of the article in Bild and expressed wonder that the Russians or the East Germans would have disclosed the exchange plan to what an American diplomat called "that rag."

However, Bild Zeitung reaches 12 million readers, one out of every five citizens in West Germany, which Soviet strategists have long considered the key to Western Europe.

Students of Soviet bloc propaganda practices believe that those who pass disclosures to the West take perverse pleasure in seeing people like Mr. Shcharansky and Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident physicist, wedged in among bathing beauties, soccer stars and panicky articles about acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

For Hans-Erich Bilges, a deputy editor at the paper's Hamburg headquarters, the reason that the Soviet Union has been passing information to Bild is "very simple."

"When the Soviets want publicity, they think of the newspaper with the biggest circulation in the West after the Asahi Shimbun," he said in a telephone conversation. Asahi Shimbun is Japan's largest circulation newspaper.

One recent example was a Soviet-made film of Mr. Sakharov in Gorky, where he lives in forced residence, depicting him as leading a normal life and escorting his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, to the railroad station on her way to the West. The Soviet Union made the film available to Bild, which then passed it on to television networks.

Mr. Bilges conceded that these Soviet disclosures were "a cynical, terrible game."

In recent weeks, Bild Zeitung, which is published by the Springer group, has also carried two letters from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany that were made available by Moscow.

Bild attributed the information about Mr. Shcharansky's impending release to "Moscow Kremlin circles," although it has no correspondent in Moscow. West German journalists believe that the source was Wolfgang Vogel, the East German lawyer who has arranged East-West exchanges of intelligence agents in the past.

In its Wednesday issue, Bild quoted a "high-ranking security expert," presumably West German, as having said that Moscow now wants $2 million for Mr. Shcharansky as well as 11 Soviet bloc agents instead of the eight initially reported.

AP/1981

Nelson Mandela

other countries of asylum if their security, or that of Lesotho, was threatened by their presence.

[Senior officials from Botswana and South Africa met Wednesday in Pretoria to discuss tensions between the two countries over alleged help given to African National Congress guerrillas by Botswana, Reuters reported.]

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GMot	32297	76¾	75¼	75½	— ¾
AT&T	19916	22	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
ODECO	15678	16½	14¾	15⅛	—1⅜
Motorla	14543	42½	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅜
Exxon	13741	49½	48⅝	48⅞	— ¼
Mobil	12906	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
Citicrp	11964	48¼	46⅞	47⅛	—1
SonyCp	11526	20	19⅝	19½	— ⅜
AMD	11465	29⅛	28½	28⅞	+ ¾
Gould	11218	29⅛	28	28⅜	+1½
PhilPt s	11147	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ¼
SouthCo	11112	22½	22	22⅛	
AtlRich	10041	51⅜	49¾	50⅜	— ⅛
TexOGs	10330	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
IBM	10247	155	153⅝	154½	+ ½

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1590.14	1601.83	1576.36	1592.12	— 0.11
Trans	754.27	758.19	744.78	753.44	— 1.78
Util	176.29	177.06	174.39	175.82	— 0.62
Comp	638.00	642.04	631.58	638.27	— 0.75

NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	123.41	122.12	122.72	122.12
Industrials	140.76	138.95	139.61	138.87
Transp.	122.56	121.00	121.55	120.44
Utilities	64.02	63.49	63.77	63.54
Finance	137.98	136.63	137.36	136.91

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 3 P.M.	108,220,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	153,750,000
Prev consolidated close	208,303,490

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	257	249
Declined	344	359
Unchanged	237	231
Total Issues	838	839
New Highs	41	32
New Lows	20	37

NASDAQ Index

	Week Close	Year Noon	Ago	Ago
Composite	337.88	339.11	332.64	282.72
Industrials	338.27	338.21	334.43	303.54
Finance	450.40	—	441.36	325.83
Insurance	414.34	—	383.20	316.08
Utilities	317.22	—	309.78	266.64
Banks	358.43	—	350.31	249.90
Transp.	313.10	—	322.39	264.98

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Lorimr	4257	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KeyPh	3638	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmi	3401	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DomeP	3096	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT In	3024	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wickes	4845	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WangB	3311	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HmeGn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EchoB s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HuskyG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ChMM s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ImpOil g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NtPatnt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TeraB n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdahl	1130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Prev. Close	Today Noon
Bonds	85.11	85.12
Utilities	84.50	84.43
Industrials	85.73	85.82

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	843	797
Declined	799	867
Unchanged	416	397
Total Issues	2058	2061
New Highs	184	271
New Lows	66	62

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Feb. 4	284,313	641,857	1,169
Feb. 3	260,725	587,006	836
Jan. 31	237,128	511,347	1,655
Jan. 30	191,266	477,863	1,459
Jan. 29	240,819	559,189	1,095

*Included in the sales figures

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Industrials	236.44	232.19	234.37	233.35
Transp.	201.79	197.35	199.72	197.83
Utilities	96.18	94.83	95.49	94.76
Finance	27.06	26.55	26.80	26.68
Composite	214.57	210.83	212.79	211.46

AMEX Sales

3 P.M. volume	9,280,000
Prev. 3 P.M. volume	10,080,000
Prev. cons. volume	12,770,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Previous Low	Close	Today
243.16	239.49	[illegible]	[illegible]

NYSE Prices Slip; Trading Active

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were losing ground late Wednesday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 9.40 to 1,583.83 about an hour before the close.

Declines led advances by an 8-6 ratio. Volume was about 108.22 million shares, down from 153.75 million in the like period Tuesday.

Analysts said the market appeared to be taking a breather after the exceptionally volatile session on Tuesday when the Dow rose above 1,600 and then fell back

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Thomas Ryan of Kidder Peabody said that despite a slight firming in oil prices the dramatic decline in recent days continues to be "a negative" for oil issues and bank stocks.

Mr. Ryan said the market was also feeling some "queasiness" about the lukewarm reception that bond market investors gave to the Treasury's sale of $9.01 billion of new three-year notes on Tuesday.

The sale was the first leg of a three-part, $23-billion government financing operation taking place this week. The Treasury is selling $7 billion of 10-year notes Wednesday and $7 billion of 30-year bonds Thursday, in addition to $1 billion of 10-year notes being marketed specifically to foreign investors.

Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. characterized the market's move as an adjustment, rather than a full-fledged correction.

"The market is taking a few days for a little bit of profit-taking," she said. She said that unless volume increases as prices decline, the market probably would not pull back as far as 1,550 on the Dow. She said a 30-point decline from its highs near 1,600 would be more likely.

She said President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union address Tuesday night was having no discernible impact. Comments by the Federal Reserve Board's vice chairman, Preston Martin, indicating that the Fed could foster economic growth without stimulating inflation could have been bullish but actually had no impact.

"It was just another log on the fire," she said.

On the trading floor, General Motors was the most active NYSE-listed issue, trading slightly lower.

Ocean Drilling & Exploration was also off in active trading.

The major oil issues were mixed. Chevron and Texaco rebounded slightly. Pennzoil, Mobil, Atlantic Richfield, Sohio and Occidental Petroleum were lower.

The banking sector continued to suffer because of concern that lower oil prices would jeopardize the ability of some oil-producing nations to repay their debts.

J.P. Morgan, Citicorp, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bankers Trust, Chemical New York and Manufacturers Hanover were all lower.

Among high-technology stocks, IBM and Burroughs were down. Digital Equipment and Honeywell were higher.

Among blue-chip issues, Merck, Celanese and Dow Chemical were lower.

NACIONAL FINANCIERA S.A.

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For the six months, January 29, 19[illegible] to July 28, 1986 the rate of interest has been fixed at 8 3/8 % P.A.

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A										
28	16	AAR	.56	2.0	17	120	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅛	AGS			18	65	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ¼
15⅝	9⅝	AMCA				7	12¼	12	12⅛	
50¼	35¼	AMR			8	6976	48⅝	47½	48¼	
24¾	18⅝	AMR pf	2.18	8.9		11	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅜
25⅝	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.6		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
22	19	ANR pf	2.12	10.1		40	21	21	21	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅜	APL			5	24	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅝	ARX			12	85	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	32¾	ASA	2.00a	5.4		492	37⅝	37	37⅜	+ ½
24½	10½	AVX		2.2		2636	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	20⅜	AZP	2.72	10.2	7	2063	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
72	46	AbtLab	1.40	2.0	18	1817	69¼	68½	69	
29¼	19⅝	AccoWd	.50	1.7	20	112	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 8)

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WALL STREET WATCH

The Skies Are Clearing Up For Boeing and McDonnell

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Investor uncertainties over the impact of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction program have buffeted U.S. aerospace stocks for months. But the skies are brightening for the commercial aircraft business of the nation's two big manufacturers, Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

The big surprise came recently when McDonnell Douglas, which only a few years ago seemed on the verge of bowing out of commercial airliners, beat out Boeing in an important competition. Delta Air Lines ordered 80 small commercial jets known as the MD-88 from McDonnell Douglas, instead of the 737-300, a best-selling Boeing model.

Mr. Siegel thinks that 1985 was a "banner year" for airliner orders.

"It's a sign that both companies are doing well in the commercial side of the business," said Morton L. Siegel, aerospace analyst for the *Value Line Investment Survey*.

Mr. Siegel described 1985 as a "banner year" for airliner orders. Boeing has announced that its new orders totaled 390 jet transports valued at $14.9 billion, compared with 169 aircraft valued at $5.8 billion in 1984, a poor year for the company's commercial airline business.

The MD-88, tailored for Delta, is an advanced-technology version of McDonnell Douglas's MD-80 airliner, the main contributor to its commercial business. The transaction was estimated to be worth $2 billion, with aircraft deliveries starting early next year and continuing through 1992.

With transport aircraft operations showing a good profit for the year, McDonnell Douglas last week reported 1985 earnings of a record $8.60 a share, up from $8.10 the previous year. The St. Louis-based company also raised its quarterly dividend to 52 cents a share from 46 cents.

BOEING, the leading manufacturer of commercial jets internationally, earlier reported profits of $3.75 a share for 1985, down from $5.39 the previous year. However, the 1984 results included a huge, one-time tax credit of $397 million. Based on current operations, earnings in 1984 came to $2.67 a share. Boeing also raised its quarterly dividend, to 30 cents a share from 27 cents.

Wolfgang Demisch, an analyst at First Boston Corp., recommends purchase of both Boeing and McDonnell Douglas. He estimates this year's profits for Boeing at $4.80 a share, "based on the company's strong financial and market position, in addition to its being a leading factor in military research." His projection for next year calls for Boeing profits of $5.50 to $6 a share.

For McDonnell Douglas, Demisch estimates earnings at "about $10 a share this year and at $11.30 in 1987." The company is the leading factor in fighter aircraft for the military.

Looking at the overall picture, the First Boston analyst said that "the buying of commercial aircraft is being better managed," and this, in turn, affords the domestic industry "better visibility" over the next several years.

Industry observers generally view Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, as a more potent competitor than McDonnell Douglas to Boeing's commercial aircraft endeavors.

One money manager who said he had recently added to his stake in Boeing stock is Stephen B. Timbers, chief investment officer of the Portfolio Group, an independent subsidiary of the Chemical New York Corp. "This big swing in Boeing's earnings is coming from the commercial side," Mr. Timbers said.

Analysts point out that, despite improved prospects for McDonnell Douglas's commercial airliner business, the company remains far more dependent than Boeing upon government-financed programs.

Paul Nisbet, who covers aerospace for Prudential-Bache Securities, sees both Boeing and McDonnell Douglas as "average" market performers over the next six months. For the next six to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

U.S. Sees 4% Rise In GNP

Budget Assumes Strong Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration reiterated on Wednesday its earlier forecast that economic growth will rise to 4 percent this year, from 2.5 percent in 1985, while inflation will increase to 3.7 percent from 3.3 percent.

The economic assumptions were contained in the 1987 U.S. budget, which projected a deficit of $143.6 billion for the financial year beginning Oct. 1.

The White House budget document also assumed that the unemployment rate would fall to 6.7 percent in 1986 and that interest rates would decline.

The economic assumptions are important as an indicator of how much revenue the government will collect and how much will need to be spent on federal programs.

The assumptions were unchanged from economic projections that Beryl A. Sprinkel, chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, released Dec. 30.

The White House forecast for stronger economic growth is sharply at odds with most private economists, who generally expect growth this year of 3 percent.

The budget proposal predicts an end to the administration's biggest economic headache — soaring budget deficits. If enacted, it would meet the $144-billion deficit target set for next year under the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing act and produce a surplus of $1.3 billion in fiscal 1991.

The assumptions in the budget are sure to be questioned by private analysts and in Congress, which received the document Wednesday. Congress has never enacted a Reagan budget without making major changes.

Many private forecasters believe a recession is inevitable sometime in the next couple of years, given that the current recovery has already lasted longer than the postwar average.

But the administration sees no downturn on the horizon, and its budget projections depend on such forecasts as inflation down to 2 percent in 1991; unemployment gradually declining to 5.6 percent, and short-term interest rates as low as 4 percent by 1990.

The administration projects a surplus of $1.3 billion in 1991, outperforming the balanced budget called for in Gramm-Rudman.

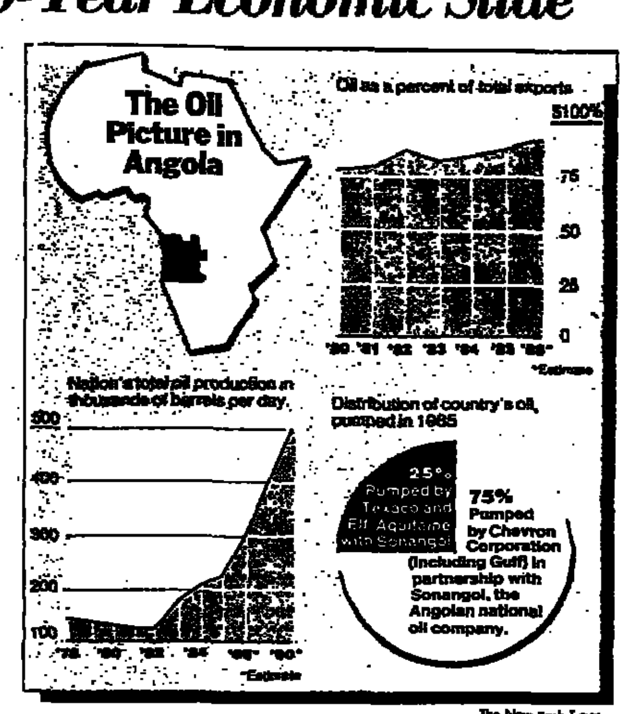
(Reuters, AP)

Angola's 10-Year Economic Slide

War Renders The Country Unproductive

By James Brooke

New York Times Service



The New York Times

LUANDA, Angola — Squatting in the shade of a baobab tree, the market woman wanted 5,000 kwanzas — officially $165 — for her prize possession: a bottle of Russian vodka.

After a little dickering, she agreed to accept instead a six-pack of Dutch beer and a carton of British cigarettes.

Officially, the U.S. dollar is worth 30 Angolan kwanzas. On the black market, it can fetch 1,200.

The clandestine trading at Kafunfo market here is broken up regularly by soldiers firing submachine guns into the air. But when the forces of supply and demand are allowed to function, they paint a ruinous picture of Angola's economy 10 years after independence — that of a nation suffering from severe shortages of food staples and consumer goods and with a currency that is virtually worthless.

Part of the reason is that the decade of independence has also been one of civil war between the Soviet-supplied central government in Luanda and the South African-supplied guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi. Mr. Savimbi is on touring the United States in an attempt to win military aid for his rebellion.

Before independence in November 1975, Angola had a balanced export mixture of coffee, oil, diamonds and food. Today, most of its interior has reverted to subsistence agriculture. Coffee, diamond and food production has been largely destroyed. And Angola now depends on oil for 90 percent of its foreign-exchange earnings.

The sharp decline in Angola, the second-largest country in sub-Sa-haran Africa and potentially one of the wealthiest, has many reasons.

So-called "white flight" is cited for the destruction of coffee exports, which have fallen to about 250,000 sacks in 1985, from 5.2 million sacks in 1974. At independence, when three black armies were vying for power, 400 Portuguese coffee agronomists fled along with 90 percent of the other 300,000 whites living in Angola.

Continuing attacks by Mr. Savimbi's guerrilla army, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, is cited for rendering the diamond mines unprofitable, for destroying food exports and for forcing suspension of most development projects.

Angola now imports most of its food. In this nation twice the size of France, just 2 percent of the arable land is under cultivation.

Mr. Savimbi's campaign of kidnapping foreigners and ambushing convoys has left large areas of countryside outside the national economy. The guerrillas have effectively shut down the Benguela Railroad, which before independence earned up to $100 million a year carrying ore from Zambian and Zairean copper mines to the Atlantic coast.

Continual attacks by South Africa are blamed for the paralysis of the iron mines, which produced 5.2 million tons in 1974.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

3 OPEC Nations Said to Plan Oil Price Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TRIPOLI, Libya — Libya, Algeria and Iran have agreed informally to reduce their market price for oil by $4 a barrel, diplomatic and oil industry sources reported Wednesday.

The sources said the decision had been reached Tuesday at a meeting of the three nations' oil ministers. All three are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Oil prices strengthened slightly Wednesday but were still at a seven-year low amid growing doubts that OPEC would be able to end the disarray that has weakened its grip on the world oil market. North Sea Brent crude for March delivery was quoted at about $15.80 dollars a barrel early in the day, a few cents up from Tuesday, and later rose to $16.35.

In New York, the price of the benchmark U.S. crude, West Texas Intermediate, for March delivery was quoted late in the afternoon on the New York Mercantile Exchange at $16.40, up 96 cents from Tuesday's close of $15.44.

In London on Wednesday, Britain's Department of Energy denied that it would be attending talks in Norway this weekend with OPEC and Norwegian oil ministers. Western diplomats in Oslo had said that Britain's junior energy minister, Alick Buchanan-Smith, would fly to Norway Thursday for an annual meeting of top oil company officials, bankers and politicians.

The diplomatic sources in Oslo had said that British and Norwegian oil ministers would meet one or more ministers from OPEC this weekend for talks at a remote hotel. They said the ministers were likely to discuss the falling oil prices.

Britain, a major exporter of crude, has persistently rejected demands from OPEC that it cut its North Sea production to support falling prices. Norway has taken a less aggressive line, saying it would consider cutbacks if Britain and OPEC took similar action.

The meeting Tuesday in Tripoli was attended by Fawzi Chakchouki of Libya, Belkacem Nabi of Algeria and Goulam Reza Aghazada of Iran.

Sources said there would probably be no formal announcement of their decision, which marked the first time the three countries had agreed to undercut the official OPEC price of $30 a barrel. The three countries have consistently tried to hold the line against price cuts as the world spot price plummeted.

The decision to lower their prices still leaves their prices about $10 above the world spot price. The sources said, however, that the three countries had long granted unofficial and usually secret discounts below the OPEC price.

The three countries combined output is regarded by industry experts as too low to halt the downward trend in world prices.

Libya, whose oil exports are believed to have dropped below 800,000 barrels per day — a cut of about 25 percent within two months — is particularly hard hit by the crisis in the oil market.

The combined effect of the price drop, U.S. economic sanctions and the abrupt departure of many American oil technicians has cut Libya's oil revenues — the country's only major source of foreign income — from about $8 billion in 1985 to an annual rate of barely $5 billion, the sources said.

Analysts in London dismissed the strengthening of oil prices Wednesday as a short-term correction as users took advantage of current low prices to replenish stocks. Dealers said the report that Britain and Norway would meet this weekend with OPEC ministers also pushed the prices back up. They also believed that the rise was temporary.

"I can see prices falling to levels that were unimaginable a few months ago — well under $15 a barrel," said Mehdi Varzi, oil analyst with the London stockbrokerage Grieveon, Grant. "Under $10 is unlikely but not impossible."

World oil prices began to tumble after an OPEC meeting last December at which members vowed to defend "a fair share of the market" even if that meant a fall in prices.

(Reuters, AP)

Soviet Urges Western Role in New 5-Year Plan

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov of the Soviet Union urged the Western business community Wednesday to play an active role in the Soviet five-year plan for 1986-1990, mainly by providing new technologies to help modernize Russian industry.

Addressing a business symposium here through a direct, two-way satellite television link from Moscow, and speaking through interpreters, Mr. Ryzhkov described the prospects for Western companies and banks in his country as "quite promising," and invited their executives to visit Moscow.

However, he also strongly attacked the United States and several of its allies for continuing to block sale and transfer of sensitive technologies to the Soviet Union. He said the ban was "absolutely unacceptable" and was "destroying and poisoning the atmosphere" for expanded East-West trade relations.

Emphasizing that the reasons for the restrictions and previous embargoes were "more political than economic," Mr. Ryzhkov urged business leaders to press for "mutual exchanges and development of high technology" with the Soviet Union "rather than treating the issue as a matter of simply transfer. It is not a one-way affair only."

The appeal for cooperation, which a Soviet journalist said later reflected "the new, pragmatic, non-euphoric approach" of the Soviet leadership to trade, came at the World Economic Forum, a business symposium with 600 participants from about 50 countries.

"The message from Ryzhkov here was clear," said the Soviet journalist, who asked not to be identified. "We want only the most advanced technologies from the West, which means there can be no linkages through COCOM and embargoes in future trade relationships." COCOM, the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, clears technically sophisticated Western exports to Communist countries.

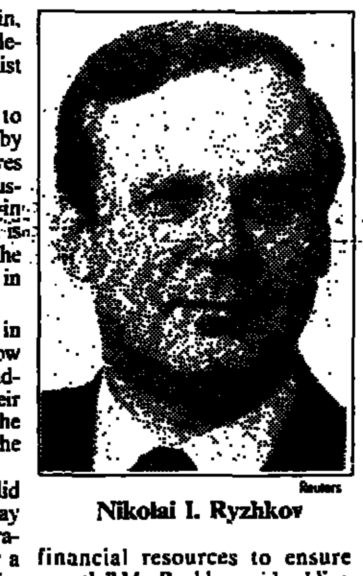
The U.S. allies to which Mr. Ryzhkov referred were Britain, France, Italy and, to a lesser degree, West Germany, the journalist said.

Mr. Ryzhkov, responding to questions submitted in advance by the Forum, told Western executives to begin talks now with the Russians with a view to participating in the new five-year plan. The plan is expected to be approved during the 27th Communist Party Congress in Moscow later this month.

There will be "no difficulties" in establishing contacts with Moscow planners and Soviet industrial leaders who will be modernizing their plants and equipment under the new plan, Mr. Ryzhkov said in the half-hour presentation.

The Soviet prime minister did not say how companies could play a direct role in developing cooperative ventures, nor did he answer a question about what the Soviet Union's future financing requirements in the West would be.

"The Soviet economy has and will continue to rely on its internal



Reuters

Nikolai I. Ryzhkov

financial resources to ensure growth," Mr. Ryzhkov said, adding "We invite you to participate."

He said that in line with the plan's goal to increase industrial productivity through substantial "re-tooling," new technologies in such fields as electronics, robotics and laser technology will be required. He also said that the Soviet leadership will be pressing for establishing "greater efficiency and flexibility" at the plant level, referring to the reduction of red-tape and bureaucracy.

Several business executives and bankers said they saw little that was dramatically new in Mr. Ryzhkov's words. They agreed, however, with A. Bruce Boehm, president of Dow Corning Europe, that the comments were "a very interesting reconfirmation of their cooperation with Western business." Dow Corning Europe is a unit of Dow Corning of the United States.

"What is really important is that the speech took place at all," said Quentin Davies, a director of Morgan Grenfell & Co., a London-based merchant bank that has considerable financial dealings with the Soviet Union. "They could have chosen another senior official" to address the gathering.

U.K. Details Water Units' Privatization

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British government presented on Wednesday plans to sell off the water companies of England and Wales, in the biggest and most controversial step so far in its drive to put state-owned industries in private ownership.

It said the first of the 10 water authorities could go on the stock market by 1988, in a project that could bring the government more than £6 billion (about $8.2 billion at current rates).

The plan, which had been expected, is even bigger than the proposed £5-billion sell-off of the national gas industry. It was outlined in a White Paper published by the government Wednesday.

"Privatization," the offering on the stock market of industries nationalized by past Labor governments, is a centerpiece of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's six-year-old rule.

Her policy, which she has summed up as "rolling back the frontiers of socialism," envisages using the money earned from such sell-offs to finance tax cuts and reduce the role of government in the daily life of citizens.

Among industries already sold off are Jaguar automakers, the telecommunications giant British Telecom, and aircraft makers British Aerospace. British Airways is next, going on the market in a few months.

The White Paper says the privatization of water would begin with a bill in the 1986-87 session of Parliament to form the Welsh Water Authority and the nine English equivalents into 10 public limited companies wholly owned by the Environment Department. Scotland and Northern Ireland have separate water authorities and are excluded from the plan.

The Environment Department would then "proceed to float them individually as rapidly as market conditions and the circumstances of individual companies allow," the paper says.

It spells out measures for protecting consumers by appointing watchdog bodies to monitor prices and service standards. From their revenues, the companies will be required to finance all their services, except land drainage and flood relief, which would remain in government hands.

Russians End Technical Talks With VW for Car-Motor Plant

Reuters

COLOGNE — A Soviet trade delegation said Wednesday that it has completed technical talks with Volkswagen AG about a possible project to build car engines in the Soviet Union.

Vladimir Novikov, leader of the delegation, said, however, that the "difficult stage of the negotiations" with Volkswagen on prices, credits and other commercial conditions still lay ahead and would last several months.

The Russians are considering building a new car factory outside Moscow. The negotiations with VW have continued for about two years and are said to involve production of 250,000 to 300,000 motors annually.

Bonner Rundschau, a daily newspaper in Bonn, reported Wednesday that 30 VW-powered models of a new Soviet car will be demonstrated to delegates at this month's Communist Party Congress in Moscow.

The newspaper said that although negotiations are continuing, the fact that VW motors were chosen to power the display models suggests a preliminary decision has been reached.

However, a VW spokesman in Wolfsburg, West Germany, said: "From our viewpoint, no negotiating position has been reached which would indicate an immediately impending agreement."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates — Feb. 5

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.715	3.764	112.875 *	36.825 *	0.166 *	—	5.516 *	133.53 *	141.50 y
Brussels(a)	49.1825	68.3925	20.4545	6.672	3.0858 *	18.123	—	24.189	25.68 *
Frankfurt	2.4061	3.346	—	32.62 *	1.47 x	88.60 *	4.889 *	118.27 *	1.255 *
London (b)	1.391	—	3.3233	10.1808	2,264.80	3.7573	68.81	2.8145	246.40
Milan	1,635.80	2,270.00	680.48	221.99	—	602.85	33.252	804.23	8.537
New York(c)	—	0.7176 *	2.3885	7.3195	1,624.80	2.697	49.50	2.0285	198.70
Paris	7.3735	10.224	3.0655	—	4.507 x	2.7163	14.991 *	3.6255	3.8461 *
Tokyo	192.00	264.58	79.62	25.98	11.71 *	70.56	391.84 *	94.28	—
Zurich	2.0185	2.8145	84.635 *	27.60 *	0.124 *	74.75 *	4.131 *	—	1.059 *
1 ECU	0.8995	0.6495	2.1644	6.6349	1,472.52	2.4431	44.3612	1.8314	172.484
1 SDR	1.10727	0.79746	2.6642	8.16446	1,811.11	3.0062	54.4583	2.253	212.762

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 2 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (=) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.3935

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	.80	Fin. markka	5.402	Mex. peso	462.00	Soviet ruble	0.7455
Austral. $	1.386	Greek drac.	147.75	Norw. krone	7.483	Span. peseta	151.75
Austr. schill.	17.01	Hong Kong $	7.8045	Phil. peso	19.85	Swed. krona	7.56
Belg. fin. fr.	49.57	Indian rupee	12.5945	Port. escudo	156.50	Taiwan $	39.33
Brazil cruz.	12,195.00	Indo. rupiah	1,127.00	Saudi riyal	3.6515	Thai baht	26.565
Canadian $	1.4385	Irish £	0.7974	Sing. $	2.1348	Turkish lira	587.70
Chinese yuan	3.2079	Israeli shek.	1.493	S. Afr. rand	2.2779	UAE dirham	3.671
Danish krone	8.8625	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2867	S. Kor. won	889.06	Venez. boliv.	17.86
Egypt. pound	1.34	Malay. ring.	2.468				

$ Sterling: 1.097 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Chemical Bank (New York); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits — Feb. 5

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 7/8-8	4 1/2-4 5/8	3 7/8-4 1/8	12 7/8-13	13-14	10 1/8-10 1/4	8
2 months	7 7/8-8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4-4 1/8	12 7/8-13	15 1/4-16	10 1/8-10 1/4	8 1/8
3 months	7 7/8-8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 1/8-4 1/4	12 7/8-13	15 1/4-16 1/4	10 1/8-10 1/4	8 1/8
6 months	7 7/8-8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 1/8-4 1/4	12 7/8-13	13 1/2-14	9 7/8-9 15/16	8
1 year	8 1/16-8 1/8	4 5/8-4 3/4	4 1/8-4 1/4	12 5/8-12 3/4	12 1/4-12 3/4	9 3/4-9 7/8	8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates — Feb. 5

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
Federal Funds	7 7/8	7 9/16
Prime Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	8 3/4-9	8 3/4-9
Comm Paper 30-179 days	7.40	7.40
3-month Treasury Bills	6.95	6.95
6-month Treasury Bills	7.01	7.02
CD's 30-59 days	7.39	7.39
CD's 60-89 days	7.50	7.50
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.55	4.55
One Month Interbank	4.40	4.40
3-month Interbank	4.60	4.60
6-month Interbank	4.65	4.65
France		
Intervention Rate	8 3/4	8 3/4
Call Money	9	9 1/8
One-month Interbank	8 7/8	8 15/16
3-month Interbank	8 7/8	8 15/16
6-month Interbank	8 15/16	8 15/16
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2
Call Money	11.0	11
91-day Treasury Bill	—	12 5/16
3-month Interbank	—	12 1/2
Japan		
Discount Rate	4 1/2	4 1/2
Call Money	5 1/4	5 13/16
60-day Interbank	5 15/16	6

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo

Asian Dollar Deposits — Feb. 5

1 month	7 13/16-8 1/16
2 months	7 7/8-8 1/8
3 months	7 15/16-8 1/16
6 months	7 7/8-8 1/8
1 year	8 1/16-8 3/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — Feb. 5

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: N.A.
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.63

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Feb. 5

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	334.15	335.25	— 0.60
Luxembourg	336.00	—	— 8.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	338.21	338.73	— 1.95
Zurich	335.00	337.25	— 1.125
London	335.95	337.30	— 1.30
New York	—	336.00	+ 1.90

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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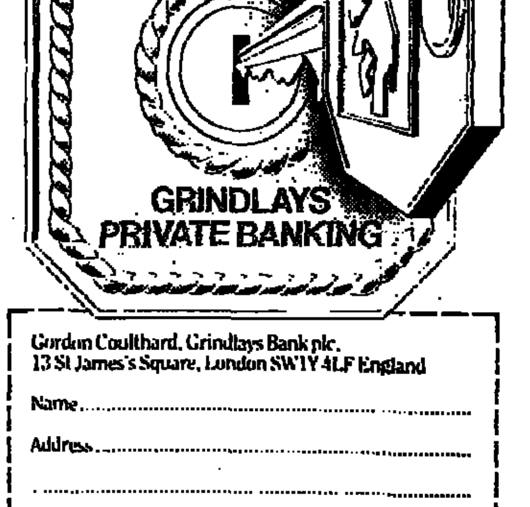

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
22¼	16⅝	NiaMP	2.08	9.3	8	1750	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
34	25	NiaMpf	3.40	10.5		150z	33	32½	32½	+ ½
34¼	27	NiaMpf	3.60	10.9		280z	33	33	33	—1
38	29	NiaMpf	3.90	10.5		730z	37	35½	37	+ ¼
58½	45¾	NiaMpf	6.10	10.5		800z	58⅛	58	58	
26½	21½	NiaM pf	2.31e	9.2		380	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
105½	91¼	NiaMpf	10.60	10.5		100z	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
17	14½	NiagSh	1.71e	11.4		81	15⅛	15	15	
18⅛	11¾	Nicolet	.12	1.0	15	102	12¼	12⅛	12½	
33⅞	19	NICOR	1.80	7.9		1008	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ¼
33	21¾	NICO pf	1.90	7.3		1	26	26	26	— ¼
16½	10⅛	NoblAf	.12b	1.1		1834	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	10½	NordRs			8	364	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
85¼	62	NorfkSo	3.40	4.0	11	1961	85⅝	84⅜	85¼	+ ¾
17⅛	3⅝	Norlin				787	6⅝	4¾	6⅛	+1½
31	18⅝	Norstr s	1.28	4.6	11	1608	28⅛	27¼	27⅞	— ⅛
53½	45½	Norstr pf	4.08e	7.8		2	51	51	51	+ ⅜
19	13⅝	Nortek	.08	.5	9	1147	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
74¼	51⅛	NACoal	1.10	1.7	6	35	63½	63	63¼	
45¼	31⅝	NAPhil	1.00	2.6	14	167	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	NEurO	1.90e	12.1	8	216	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	14½	NoestUt	1.68	8.4	7	3027	20	18	20	+ ¼
12⅞	8⅞	NIndPS	1.56f			1022	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
47¼	33¼	NIPS pf	4.25e	11.5		141	37	36	37	+1
55½	42	NoSIPw	3.52	6.4	9	781	54⅞	54⅛	54¾	+ ½
38	30½	NSPw pf	3.60	9.5		1810z	38	37	38	
75¼	59⅛	NSPw pf	7.00	9.5		400z	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
41½	25¼	NorTel	.50			1927	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Nthgat g				168	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
56⅝	33⅝	Nortrp	1.20	2.7	9	764	44⅝	44⅛	44½	+ ¼
15	6	NwStW				14	14	14	14	
40¾	33	Norton	2.00	5.4	14	1395	37¼	35½	37	+1¼
32½	22⅝	Norwst	1.80	6.0	9	1972	30⅛	29⅜	30	+ ⅜
55⅛	50	Nwst pf	5.47e	10.4		100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
35	22⅝	Novo	.26e	.9	13	692	29⅛	28⅜	29⅛	+ ⅛
59	32	Nucor	.40	.7	15	240	59⅞	58⅞	59⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	NutriS	.08f			539	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
103½	77⅝	NYNEX	6.40	6.3	9	7279	102⅝	101⅛	102⅝	— ⅜
O										
3	1⅛	OakInd				524	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
36½	28⅝	OakiteP	1.52	5.2	11	8	29¼	29	29	
36¾	26½	OcciPet	2.50	9.4	5	9988	27	26¾	26½	— ½
15⅜	10½	OcciP wt				353	10¾	10½	10½	
26¼	20½	OcciP pf	2.50	10.5		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23	17½	OcciP pf	2.12	10.1		11	21	21	21	
24⅝	18⅝	OcciP pf	2.30	10.3		11	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
59½	48⅝	OcciP pf	6.25	11.5		78	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
110⅝	103⅛	Occi pf	14.62	13.8		36	106⅝	106	106	— ⅛
27⅜	16¼	ODECO	1.00	6.6	23	15678	16½	14⅝	15⅛	—1⅜
34⅝	26½	Ogden	1.80	6.0		201	30⅛	29⅝	30	
17⅞	13⅝	OhioEd	1.88	10.7	7	3337	17¾	17½	17⅝	
39½	28½	OhEd pf	4.44	11.4		400z	39	38⅝	39	+1⅜
39	32	OhEd pf	4.56	11.7		100z	39	39	39	
64½	49	OhEd pf	7.24	11.7		180z	63	61¾	61¾	—2¾
64	50½	OhEd pf	7.36	11.8		1390z	63¾	62½	62½	
28	25¼	OhEd pf	1.39e	5.4		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
70	56½	OhEd pf	8.20	11.6		500z	70½	70	70½	+1⅛
36⅞	28⅝	OhEd pf	2.81e	7.7		100	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ¼
29¼	24⅛	OhEd pf	3.50	12.1		89	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
33	27⅜	OhEd pr	3.92	12.3		6	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
17½	14	OhEd pf	1.80	10.4		8	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
73	59½	OhEd pf	8.64	11.9		200z	72½	72¼	72½	+ ¼
98½	84	OhE pf	10.76	11.1		10z	97	97	97	—1
16⅞	10⅛	OhMatr	.40	3.0	44	119	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
74½	60⅝	OhP pf	8.04	10.9		50z	73½	73½	73½	—1
33½	28½	OhP pfH	3.75	11.2		18	33½	33	33½	+ ⅜
23¼	18	OhP pfG	2.27	9.9		10	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
111½	102⅛	OhP pfA	14.00	12.8		10z	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+1⅜
113	105	OhP pfF	14.00	12.7		550z	110	110	110	+1½
77	59	OhP pfD	7.76	9.8		70z	79	79	79	+2
29	21½	OklaGE	2.08	7.3	12	443	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
9¼	7⅛	OklaG pf	.80	8.9		220z	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
38⅛	29⅝	Olin	1.50	3.9		360	38	37½	38	+ ¼
10½	5½	Omncre				35	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	12	Oneida	.80	5.3	52	41	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
33¾	27⅞	ONEOK	2.56	8.7	11	70	30⅛	29½	29½	—1
29⅝	24⅛	OranRk	2.14	7.6	10	330	28⅛	28	28⅛	
13⅞	7⅛	Orange				98	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
38½	23⅛	OrionC	.76	2.4		370	32	31¼	32	+ ½
31¼	23	OrionC pf	1.12	6.9		176	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
12⅞	9	OrionP				380	11½	11¼	11⅜	
9¼	7	Orion pf	.50	6.0		5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
33⅝	26½	Orion pf	2.75	9.5		624	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
31½	19⅝	OutbdM	.64	2.3	19	3058	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ¼
48⅝	25⅛	OvnTr	.80	1.7	17	727	47¾	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	13	OvShip	.50	2.7	17	357	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
39⅝	30⅛	OwenC	1.40	3.6	9	825	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
60⅛	39⅝	OwenIll	1.80	3.1	11	954	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	11	Oxford	.46	2.9	28	201	16	15⅝	16	
P										
41	27½	PHH	1.00	2.7	14	272	37	36⅝	36¾	— ⅛
51⅝	34½	PPG	1.76	3.5	11	2439	50⅝	49⅞	50½	+ ⅜
31½	20⅝	PSA	.60	2.1	13	742	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ¼
23⅛	18	PSA dpf	1.90	8.8		581	21⅝	21½	21½	
15⅛	12⅛	PacAS	1.54	10.3		9	15⅛	15	15	
28⅜	14⅝	PacGE	1.84	9.0	8	2130	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅛
50⅛	39	PacLtg	3.48	7.1	13	544	50⅛	48⅞	49⅛	—1⅜
41⅛	24½	PcLum	1.20	3.0	25	189	39½	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6¾	PacRes			10	77	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
22⅛	15⅝	PacRs pf	2.00	9.6		36	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
17½	12⅝	PacSci	.40	2.7	13	81	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
85⅝	67⅞	PacTele	5.72	6.9	9	1467	83⅝	82⅛	82⅝	— ¼
15	9⅞	PacTin	.40	3.8	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
33¼	25⅝	Pacifcp	2.40	7.5	9	517	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	— ⅛
37½	31	Pacif pf	4.07	11.8		3	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
43⅛	25¼	PainWb	.60	1.5	17	1200	39⅝	38½	39½	+ ⅜
34⅛	25⅜	PainW pf	2.25	6.9		37	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	4	PanAm				5738	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4	2	PanA wt				309	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21	13⅝	Pandck n	.20	1.0	19	170	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
41½	32¼	PanhEC	2.30	6.6	12	3180	35	34¼	34¾	— ⅛
29⅜	16⅝	Pansph			18	111	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	PantPr				621	9¾	9½	9⅝	
17⅞	5⅝	Pardyn				2684	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	11½	ParkEl	.06e	.4	16	32	16½	16¼	16⅛	
7½	3⅞	ParkDrl	.08	2.0		180	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
39½	28⅛	ParkH	1.12	2.9	13	69	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅜
28⅛	15⅝	ParkPn	.52f	1.9		1011	27⅛	27	27½	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	PatPtr s			9	77	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	11½	PayNP	.64	4.9	16	402	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
23⅛	13½	PayCsh	.16	.9	19	439	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	¼	Penao				89	⅜	⅜	⅜	
58⅛	45	PenCen			19	868	54⅛	53½	53½	— ¼
60	45⅜	Penney	2.36	4.0	11	1093	59⅛	58	59⅛	+ ⅜
29⅞	23½	PaPL	2.56	8.8	11	1522	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅜
42	34	PaPL pf	4.40	11.0		20z	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—1½
41½	33½	PaPL pf	4.50	11.0		240z	41½	41	41	
81	64⅛	PaPL pf	8.60	10.6		110z	81	79	81	+2
29⅛	25⅛	PaPL dpr	3.42	11.9		13	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
28	23½	PaPL dpr	2.90	10.4		4	28⅛	27⅞	28	
29½	24⅛	PaPL dpr	3.25	11.2		32	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ¼
31⅛	28	PaPL dpr	3.75	12.4		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
101	80½	PaPL pf	9.24	9.1		5460z	101⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅜
104⅛	90⅛	PaPL pr	11.00	10.6		100z	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
72½	60	PaPL pr	8.00	10.9		20z	73½	71½	73½	+2½
80	65	PaPL pr	8.70	11.1		720z	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	34	Penwlt	2.20	5.1		60	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	
26⅛	21⅜	Penw pf	1.60	6.2		1	26	26	26	— ½
71	36½	Pennzol	2.20	3.5	28	2229	64⅛	62⅞	63½	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅛	PeopEn	1.20	6.2	8	2073	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
28½	17⅛	PepBy s	.20	.7	22	110	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
75⅛	42¼	PepsiCo	1.78	2.5	13	2039	73⅛	71⅞	72⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	PerkEl	.60	1.8	19	726	33¼	32⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	Prmian	1.06e	16.0	6	658	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	PeryD s	.22	1.3	17	120	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
54⅛	33	Petrie	1.40	2.9	16	414	49½	48½	48⅞	— ⅛
28½	22⅝	PetRs	3.51e	15.3		83	23⅛	22⅝	23	
17⅛	15	PetRs pf	1.57	9.6		41	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Ptrinv	.45e	24.8		40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
56⅛	37⅝	Pfizer	1.64	3.4	14	4462	49	48⅛	48⅛	— ¼
27⅛	16⅝	PhelpD			41	782	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	43½	Phelp pr	5.00	8.7		10	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
48⅛	34⅛	PhibrS	.54	1.1	25	5802	49⅝	47¼	49	+1⅛
19⅝	13⅞	PhilaEl	2.20	11.2	8	8518	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
38	31	PhilE pf	4.40	11.8		980z	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
40	32½	PhilE pf	4.68	11.8		840z	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
71½	60	PhilE pf	8.75	12.2		9180z	73⅛	70½	72	+1½
11⅛	9⅛	PhilE pf	1.41	11.9		28	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	9	PhilE pf	1.33	11.8		111	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
65	54	PhilE pf	7.85	12.1		9700z	65⅛	64⅛	65	
11⅛	8⅝	PhilE pf	1.28	11.6		113	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
129½	114½	PhilE pf	17.12	13.7		1080z	125½	124	125⅛	
116½	104	PhilE pf	15.25	13.6		180z	113	112	112⅛	— ⅛
80	63	PhilE pf	9.50	12.1		3150z	79	78⅛	78⅛	—1⅛
65⅛	53⅛	PhilE pf	7.80	12.0		7300z	65⅛	63	65	+ ½
63½	53⅛	PhilE pf	7.75	12.1		180z	64	64	64	+1⅛
22¼	17½	PhilSub	1.32	6.1	13	8	21½	21½	21½	
98⅛	72	PhilMr	4.00	4.1	9	4069	97⅛	96⅛	96⅞	— ½
29	18⅛	PhilpIn	.60	2.1	15	118	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	PhilPt s	1.00	10.1	7	11136	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
25½	20⅛	PhlPt pf	1.60e	8.1		255	20	19½	19⅝	—1⅛
34½	20⅛	PhilVH	.40	1.2	15	118	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
40	27⅛	PiedA s	.32	.8	9	850	39⅛	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
37	29⅝	PieNG	2.32	6.5	15	9	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Pier 1	.02r	.1	14	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	9	PilgRg n				686	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
64¼	41⅞	Pilsbry	1.72	2.7	15	809	63⅞	62⅛	63½	— ⅛
34	18⅝	Pioneer	1.24	6.2	11	1162	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
25	13⅝	PionrEl	.10e	.5		137	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+1⅜
51⅛	36⅝	PitnyB	1.20	2.5	16	1618	50	48	48⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Pittstn			300	790	13⅛	11	11	— ⅛
21	15⅛	PlanPt n	.07	.5		242	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19	11	PlanRs	.20	1.3	14	80	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	7	Plantrn	.14b	1.1	14	135	15	15	15	
13⅞	7⅛	Playboy				17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
28	19⅛	Plesey	.64e	2.7	17	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
19	8⅛	PogoPd	.60	6.7	43	493	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
53⅞	25	Polarld	1.00	2.0	75	2180	52	50⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Pondrs	.40	3.1	130	289	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
21½	16¼	PopTal	.80b	4.5	16	95	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Portec	.60	3.1	31	21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	PortGE	1.90	7.7	10	1178	24⅞	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	PorG pf	2.60	10.0		5	26	26	26	
35⅛	31⅛	PorG pf	4.40	12.8		37	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
35½	31	PorG pf	4.32	12.8		12	34	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	31⅛	Potlch	1.56	4.1	17	80	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅛
37⅛	24⅛	PotmEl	2.36	6.3	10	289	37⅛	37	37⅛	
103½	73½	PotEl pf	2.44	2.3		1	108	108	108	+5⅛
51	40	PotEl pf	4.50	9.0		200z	50	50	50	
44	35	PotEl pf	4.04	9.1		12150z	45	44	44½	+1⅛
29½	18⅛	Premin	.40	1.4	22	80	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
24½	16⅛	Primk s	1.10	4.6	9	162	24	23⅛	23⅞	
25¼	14½	PrimeC			21	3920	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
46⅛	21⅛	PrimM s	.09	.2	33	259	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
71⅛	50⅛	ProctG	2.60	4.0	16	2133	66⅛	64⅞	65½	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	PrdRs s	.28	1.8	23	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	36	Proler	1.40	3.7	18	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PruRC n				86	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	7⅛	PruRI n	.08e	1.0		95	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	PSvCol	2.00	9.8	11	1770	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
74	57½	PSCol pf	7.15	9.4		2160z	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+2⅛
23⅛	18⅛	PSCol pf	2.10	9.1		6	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	PSInd			9	7562	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
27	21⅛	PSIn pfA				2350z	23	21½	23	+1½
9	6⅛	PSIn pfB				5820z	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	PSIn pfC				15360z	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
51	42	PSIn pfD				2720z	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
53	54	PSIn pfE				5850z	60½	58	60⅛	+2⅛
63	50	PSIn pfF				3710z	55	53	54½	+1½
63	50	PSIn pfG				3040z	54	52	54	+1½
70	56	PSIn pfI				1400z	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
64	51	PSIn pfH				1690z	58	56	58	+2⅛
10⅛	3⅛	PSvNH			4	942	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23½	8⅛	PSNH pf				280z	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25½	8⅛	PNH pfB				9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	13½	PNH pfC				10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
27½	11⅛	PNH pfD				18	27	26⅛	26⅛	
28⅛	12	PNH pfE				57	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
26	10	PNH pfF				125	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	PNH pfG				23	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	PSvNM	2.92	9.6	10	3738	30⅛	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
34	25⅛	PSvEG	2.84	8.4	9	2373	34⅛	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
42½	33	PSEG pf	4.08	9.7		1210z	42½	42	42	+ ⅛
42⅛	33	PSEG pf	4.18	9.4		1520z	44⅛	43	44⅛	+2
45⅛	33	PSEG pf	4.30	9.6		280z	45	45	45	
51⅛	39½	PSEG pf	5.05	9.8		880z	51⅛	51½	51½	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	PSEG pf	2.17	9.6		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	54⅛	PSEG pf	6.80	9.6		100z	70½	70½	70½	+3
25½	19	PSEG pf	2.43	9.5		4	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
79½	62	PSEG pf	7.80	9.7		10z	80½	80½	80½	+1½
75	58⅛	PSEG pf	7.40	9.7		100z	76	76	76	+1
97⅛	76	PSEG pf	9.62	9.9		580z	97⅛	97	97	
4⅛	2⅛	Publick				581	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	Pueblo	.16	.9	12	14	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	PR Cem			6	30	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13	PugetP	1.76	9.4	9	917	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	PulPe n	.03e	.4	19	2491	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	PulteHm	.12	.8	18	1273	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
31⅛	16⅛	Purolat	.64f	3.6		109	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Pyro			7	987	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
Q										
63	36⅛	QuakOt	1.40	2.4	15	1437	59⅛	59	59½	+ ¼
25⅛	18⅛	QuakSO	.80a	3.3	13	193	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
10½	5	Quanex			7	355	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
34⅛	27	Questar	1.72	6.1	10	1730	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	19⅛	QkReil	.20a	.7	22	187	38	36⅛	38	+1
R										
9⅛	5⅛	RBInd	.04i	.6		45	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	37⅛	RCA	1.04	1.7	24	6409	62⅛	61⅛	62	— ⅛
53	38	RCA pf	3.50	8.3		130z	42⅛	42	42	
145	87	RCA pf	4.00	2.8		73	142⅛	142	142⅛	+1⅛
42⅛	33⅛	RCA pr	3.65	8.6		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	RLC	.20	2.2	27	270	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	RPC				62	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	RTE	.60	2.7	11	566	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Radice			9	331	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
53	34⅛	RalsPur	1.10	2.1	12	1574	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Ramad			34	5281	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Ranco	.84	4.3	10	18	19⅛	19½	19½	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	RangrO				997	3⅛	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
109	53	Raycm	.44	.4	30	584	110	108⅛	110	+1
13⅛	9⅛	Raymk				45	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ½
21½	19⅛	Raytr n				182	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	44	Raythn	1.60	2.7	13	2758	58⅛	57	58⅛	+1⅛
10⅛	3½	ReadBt	.04	1.1		1040	3½	3⅛	3½	
21⅛	10⅛	RdBat pf	2.12	18.9		25	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅛	15	RdBat pf	3.21e	23.1		5	14⅛	14	14	—1
16⅛	11⅛	RltRef	1.40e	9.4	11	9	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	RecnEq			35	91	15⅛	15	15⅛	
12	7	Redmn	.32	3.2	18	414	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
15½	8½	Reece			41	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Regal				57	⅜	⅜	⅜	
47⅛	29⅛	ReichC	.80	2.5	15	291	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	RepAir			8	2915	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	RepA wt				429	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	RpGyp s	.30	3.3	11	181	9⅛	8⅛	9	
58½	40⅛	RepNY	1.64	2.9	11	236	56½	55⅛	56	— ⅛
24	19	RNY pf	2.12	9.0		22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
35	28⅛	RepBk	1.64	5.9	6	1398	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
30⅛	25⅛	RepBk pf	2.12	8.1		330	25⅛	24⅛	25	— ⅛
27	17⅛	RshCot	.32	1.2		49	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29½	22⅛	Revco	.80	2.9	41	448	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Revere			3	151	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18½	Rexhm	.70	2.8	11	50	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Rexnrd	.44	2.4	72	539	18⅛	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Reynln s	1.48	4.4	8	5463	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
134⅛	122⅛	Reyln pf	12.90	9.7		381	134⅛	134	134⅛	
41⅛	30⅛	ReyMtl	1.00	2.5		107	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
88½	68⅛	ReyM pf	4.50	5.2		7	86	86	86	—1
31	24	ReyM pf	2.20	7.6		23	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
33½	21½	RiteAid	.58	2.2	17	1025	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
7½	2⅛	RvrOak			56	194	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
41	29½	Robshw	1.20	3.2	9	96	38½	38	38	
41⅛	19½	Robtsn	1.20i			82	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
23⅛	5⅛	viRobins			6	257	14	13⅛	14	
24⅛	19⅛	RochG	2.20	9.1	7	502	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	RochTl	2.56	6.4	10	39	39⅛	38⅛	39	— ⅛
20⅛	17½	RckCtr n	1.76	9.3		482	19	18⅛	18⅛	
41⅛	31⅛	Rockwl	1.12	3.0	10	2013	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
83	55⅛	RohmH	2.20	2.7	14	227	83	82⅛	83	
35	23½	Rohr s			10	385	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	RolnCm	.42	1.6	31	43	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	8½	Rolins s	.44	1.8	38	1926	24⅛	23⅛	24½	+1
14	9⅛	Rollins	.32	2.5	17	85	13	12⅛	13	— ⅛
20	11	Roper	.44	2.5		94	17⅛	17½	17½	
47	26	Rorer	1.12	3.2	17	889	35⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+1
11	6⅛	Rowan	.12	1.8	95	2890	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ½
66⅛	51⅛	RoyID	3.29e	5.4	8	4984	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ½
17⅛	12	RoyInt s			19	588	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ½
37	22⅛	Rubmd s	.48	1.4	22	342	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
26½	15⅛	RussBr			16	411	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	RusTog	.76	3.2	12	128	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ½
23⅛	13⅛	Russell	.36	1.3	16	193	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
31⅛	21	RyanH	1.20	4.0	9	462	30	29⅛	29⅛	
37⅛	22	Ryder s	.60	1.6	15	285	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
32	20	Ryland	.66	2.1	12	354	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Rymer			5	47	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Rymer pf	1.17	9.8		31	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
S										
75	43⅛	SCM	2.00	2.7	16	20	73⅛	73⅛	73½	
16⅛	10	SL Ind	.22b	1.5	12	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35	26	SPSTec	.88	2.6	15	15	34½	34½	34½	
19	15	Sabine	.04	.3	37	197	15½	15	15	— ½
18⅛	12⅛	SabnRy	2.29e	19.1		284	12⅛	12	12	— ½
21⅛	14½	SfdBs	.30	1.6	17	238	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
14	5⅛	SfgdSc			28	150	12	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	SfgdS wt				92	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
31½	19½	SaftKl s	.32	1.1	28	269	29½	28⅛	28⅛	
37⅛	27⅛	Safewy	1.70	4.4	9	1850	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	Saga	.52	2.1	14	54	24⅛	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19	StJoLP	1.82	7.9	8	26	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10½	3⅛	viSalant				279	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	24⅛	SallieM	.24	.6	15	1482	37⅛	37⅛	37½	
54	49⅛	SallM pf	3.17e	6.2		250	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	SDieGs	2.24	7.6	10	825	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	8	SJuanB	.83e	10.5	9	1073	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	SJuanR			19	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
43⅛	29½	Sandr	.60	1.7	19	722	36⅛	35½	36	— ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	SAnltRt	1.94	7.8	13	64	25	24⅛	25	
22	19⅛	SFeEP n				852	21⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
37½	25⅛	SFeSoP	1.80	2.7	14	2230	37⅛	36½	37	— ⅛
52⅛	32⅛	ScrgLee	1.40	3.0	14	1197	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	29⅛	SafWel	1.48	4.1	15	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	SaulRE	.20	1.1	45	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
23⅛	18	SavEIP	1.60	7.0	8	92	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	SavE A	1.34	5.5		4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10⅛	SavE pf	1.28	10.9		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3	Savin				160	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Savin pf				28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	SCANA	2.24	7.6	10	2257	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
66½	37⅛	SchrPlo	1.80	2.8	17	2164	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+1⅛
47⅛	30⅛	Schimb	1.20	3.8	9	8786	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SciAtl	.12	1.0	16	448	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
55½	34⅛	ScottP	1.24	2.2	14	728	55½	54⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Scottys	.52	3.5	13	167	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
45	25⅛	SeaCnt	.42	1.5	7	119	27⅛	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
13	11⅛	SeaCt pf	1.46	11.8		17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	SeaC pfB	2.10	12.7		28	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	SeaC pfC	2.10	12.8		25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
27½	17⅛	SeaLnd	.48	2.3	12	902	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
		SeaLn rt				23				
5½	2⅛	SeaCo				22	3	2⅛	3	
48⅛	37⅛	Seagrm	.80	1.7	15	1588	46⅛	45½	46	
19⅛	14½	Seagul			20	35	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	22⅛	SealAir	.44	1.2	19	107	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	SealPw	1.00	3.7	10	55	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
41½	31⅛	Sears	1.76	4.5	11	7682	40	38⅛	39	— ⅛
107⅛	101⅛	Sears pf	9.08e	8.7		50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	SecPac	1.34	4.5	7	926	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	SecCp s	.32	1.0	21	848	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
18½	11⅛	Shaklee	.72	4.1	14	1218	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Shawin	.60	2.2	16	20	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
40½	33⅛	ShellT	2.52e	6.9	7	544	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	21	ShelGlo	.90	2.6	9	416	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ½
36⅛	23⅛	ShelG pf	1.40	3.8		12	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+1
48	30⅛	Shrwin	.92	1.9	15	537	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+1⅛
9⅛	6	Shoetwn			12	382	8½	8⅛	8½	
17⅛	12	Showbt	.60	3.5	17	130	17⅛	17	17⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	SierPac	1.66	8.1	12	194	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ½
43⅛	33⅛	Singer	.40	1.0	10	1368	41⅛	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
34⅛	29	Singr pf	3.50	10.1		11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
19	12⅛	Skyline	.48	2.6	21	332	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
32	22½	Slattery	.40e	1.6	22	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
34⅛	4⅛	Smithln	.32	8.0		3512	4½	4	4	— ½
80⅛	57⅛	SmkB	3.00	3.8	72	1355	80	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	25⅛	Smckr s	.68	1.2		107	50	48⅛	49⅛	+1
44½	33⅛	SnapOn	1.16	2.7	15	1232	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Snyder	2.00	20.3	12	518	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	Sonat	2.00	6.8		1661	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14½	SonyCp	.16e	.8	13	11526	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	22⅛	SooLin	.20	.6		589	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	36⅛	SourcC	3.20	7.6		44	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
25½	20½	SrcCp pf	2.40	9.8		18	24⅛	24½	24½	
26	21⅛	SCrE pf	2.50	9.9		7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
30½	25⅛	SoJerIn	2.48	8.6	11	6	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
49½	28½	Souwst	1.00b	2.6	12	273	39	37⅛	38	—1
38	26	SoestBk	1.20	3.2	11	107	37	37⅛	37	+ ½
9	5⅛	SoetPS	2.13t	34.1	37	3	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
28½	22⅛	SCalEd	2.16	7.9	8	5011	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	SouthCo	2.04	9.2	7	11111	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	22⅛	SoInGs s	1.96	6.7	10	227	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	35	SNETI	2.80	5.9	12	336	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	SoRy pf	2.60	9.7		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	SoUnCo	1.72	8.3		165	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
50	28⅛	Soutind	1.12	2.6	10	937	43⅛	42	43	— ⅛
64⅛	49½	Southld pf	4.00	6.7		104	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
11	5⅛	Souwrk	.24b	2.3	6	486	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31	21⅛	SwAirl	.13	.6	15	7677	24	23	23⅛	—1
15⅛	9⅛	SwtFor				33	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19	13⅛	SwtGas	1.28	7.2	8	175	18	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
88½	71⅛	SwBell	6.00	7.0	9	664	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
29	17½	SwEnr	.52	3.0	7	798	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28½	20	SwtPS	2.02	7.1	11	175	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Spartan	.52	3.4	288	55	16	15½	15½	— ½
26	15⅛	SpectP				97	24½	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
57	45½	Sperry	1.92	3.8	72	3005	51	49⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
46	31⅛	Springs	1.52	3.6	24	46	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	35⅛	SquarD	1.84	4.2	15	1587	44⅛	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
85	49⅛	Squibb	1.76	2.2	20	1065	82	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅛
27⅛	18½	Staley	.80	3.3	84	1246	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	StBPnt	.56	2.8	12	142	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	StMotr	.32	2.3	17	99	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	42⅛	StdOOh	2.80	6.2	35	3561	47⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
31	14⅛	StPacCp	.48	1.4	11	555	28	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	19⅛	StdPrd	.84	2.6	8	33	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Standex	.52	3.4	13	39	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	26⅛	StanWk	1.04	2.8	13	623	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	Starrett	1.08	3.0	10	5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
11½	9⅛	StaMSe	1.20	10.4		35	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Steego	.08f	2.9		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
33	18	Sterchi	.88	2.4	16	27	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
15	10⅛	StrlBcp	.80	5.2	11	419	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ½
41⅛	26⅛	SterlDg	1.20	3.0	16	1445	40⅛	39⅛	40½	+ ⅛
31⅛	26½	StevnJ	1.20	4.2		392	28⅛	28½	28⅛	+ ⅛
31	25½	StwWrn	1.68	6.1	20	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14	10⅛	StkVC pf	1.00	8.0		500z	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
58	39	StoneW	1.80	3.3	9	22	45⅛	45	45⅛	— ⅛
39½	24	StoneC	.60	1.5	48	487	39⅛	38⅛	39	+ ⅛
51½	34⅛	StopShp	1.10	2.7	13	126	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	StorEq	1.92	10.3	13	183	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
3⅛	1½	viStorT				4439	3⅛	3	3½	+ ⅛
21⅛	17	StratM	1.85e	9.3	11	100	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	StridRt	.50	3.5	16	132	22⅛	21⅛	22	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SuavSh				7	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
39	31	SunCh	.40	1.3	15	71	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6⅛	SunEl				57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅛	21	SunEn n	.72e	3.5		348	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	42⅛	SunCo	3.00	6.6	10	708	47⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
110⅛	91	SunC pf	2.25	2.4		3	97⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—1⅛
54⅛	40	Sundstr	1.80	3.3	14	184	54⅛	53	54⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	SunMn				1987	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
8⅛	7	SunM pf	1.19	15.4		87	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40	31	SunTrst	1.20	3.2	11	392	38⅛	36½	38	+1½
24⅛	15⅛	SupVal s	.38	1.7	18	1147	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	40	SupMkt	.48	.9	15	115	53⅛	52½	53⅛	+ ⅛
25	13½	Swank	.48	3.0	26	342	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
17	12	Sybron	1.08	4.3	24	132	26	25	25	
26⅛	16⅛	Sybrn pf	2.40	5.7		32	42⅛	42	42⅛	— ⅛
44½	32⅛	SymsCo			14	24	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
16½	10½	Syntex s	1.20	2.5	19	1526	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	26	Sysco	.44	.9	19	363	47	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
T										
50⅛	30⅛	TDK	.31e	.7		27	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	TECO	2.36	6.6	10	508	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	TGIF			11	61	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	TNP	1.25	5.9	10	87	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	TRE	1.00	3.6	46	80	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
97	69	TRW	3.00	3.3	43	450	90½	89⅛	90½	+1
174	130	TRW pr	4.50	2.7		1	164	164	164	+4
5⅛	⅛	viTacBt				57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
88⅛	52½	TaftBrd	1.16	1.4	19	146	84½	82⅛	83½	—1⅛
21½	15	Talley	.20a	1.1	13	156	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17½	Talley pf	1.00	4.8		38	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
95½	64⅛	Tambrd	2.40	2.7	16	44	91⅛	91	91⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	27⅛	Tandy			15	7219	40	38⅛	39	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Tndycft			12	20	15½	15⅛	15½	
68⅛	47⅛	Tektrnx	1.00	1.7	15	529	59⅛	58	59	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Telcom			10	57	3⅛	3	3⅛	
354½	227	Teldyn			19	212	330⅛	328½	330⅛	+1½
24	12⅛	Telrate	.40	2.2	24	118	18⅛	17⅛	18	— ⅛
65½	36½	Telex			14	748	65	63⅛	63⅛	—1⅛
48½	31⅛	Templn	.72	1.5	14	312	48½	47⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	34⅛	Tenneco	3.04	8.3	13	4282	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅛
105⅛	97½	Tenc pr	11.00	10.6		121	104½	104	104	— ⅛
88½	75⅛	Tenc pr	7.40	8.3		256	88⅛	88½	88½	
25	17⅛	Teradyn			26	1072	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	Tesoro	.40	5.1		316	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27½	20⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	10.8		78	20⅛	19⅛	20	— ⅛
40⅛	26⅛	Texaco	3.00	11.3	5	8320	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
37½	22⅛	TxABC	1.52	6.8	9	136	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
44	23	TexCm	1.56	6.9	14	475	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	28⅛	TexEst	2.20	6.4	8	1231	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	TexInd	.80b	2.8	12	14	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
129⅛	86⅛	TexInst	2.00	1.7		1842	115⅛	111	114⅛	+2⅛
6⅛	1⅛	TexInt				2120	3⅛	3	3	
21⅛	13⅛	TexOGs	.18	1.3	12	10330	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	TxPac	.40	1.6	14	82	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	TexUtil	2.52	8.0	7	2988	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	TexR In			4	111	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
59⅛	37⅛	Textron	1.80	3.3	10	624	54⅛	53⅛	54	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	Thack			342	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	14	ThrmE s			26	919	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
43⅛	33½	ThmBet	1.36	3.3	19	117	41	40½	40⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Thomln	.48b	3.1	12	155	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	ThmMed	.40	2.7	12	18	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Thrifty	.64	2.7	15	947	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Tidwtr	.90	9.7		900	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ½
10½	5⅛	Tigerin				805	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
65⅛	47	Time	1.00	1.7	18	5735	58½	57½	58⅛	—1⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Timplx			12	1276	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
59	42⅛	TimeM	1.50	2.7	15	226	56⅛	55	56⅛	+ ⅛
53	41⅛	Timken	1.80	4.1	56	298	44⅛	42⅛	44	—1⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Titan				355	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	Titan pf	1.00	8.0		13	12⅛	12½	12½	+ ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	TodShp	1.32	4.5	127	44	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Tokhm s	.48	2.6	11	71	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	TolEdis	2.52	11.2	6	3124	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	TolEd pf	3.72	11.9		21	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	TolEd pf	3.75	12.0		37	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
30	23½	TolEd pf	3.47	11.6		31	30	29⅛	30	
35⅛	29	TolEd pf	4.28	12.0		19	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16½	TolEd pf	2.36	11.3		9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	11.3		17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
33	10⅛	Tonka s	.10	.3	7	401	30	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
61⅛	26	TootRol	.48b	.8	15	15	59⅛	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	Trchm s	.60	2.4	11	4302	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
20⅛	13⅛	ToroCo	.40	2.1	11	40	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5	1	Tosco				1475	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
14½	5⅛	Towle				23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	2⅛	Towle pf				36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	27½	TayRU s			27	3286	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	16	Tracr s	.32	1.7	13	1227	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Traml n				132	13⅛	13	13⅛	
22	11½	TWA				349	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
16	9	TWA pf	2.25	16.2		687	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Transm	1.68	4.6	17	1056	36½	36⅛	36⅛	
22⅛	18½	Traninc	2.28	10.2		23	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ½
21⅛	13½	TrnCda n	1.12	8.4	6	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	44	Transco	6.56e	13.1	55	941	51	50⅛	50⅛	—1½
75	53	Trnsc pf	3.87	6.3		47	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	—1
59	50½	Trnsc pf	4.75	9.0		3	53	53	53	
24⅛	15⅛	TranEx	2.36	14.8		587	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
17⅛	5⅛	Transcn			10	312	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
97⅛	86⅛	TrGP pf	8.64	9.0		150z	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	TrnsOh			8	34	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
43⅛	32	Trnwld	.48	1.3	7	3544	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Twld wtA				125	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	39⅛	Travler	2.16	4.4	12	4969	49	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	50⅛	Trav pf	4.16	7.3		543	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	TriCon	3.66e	12.8		363	28⅛	28½	28⅛	— ⅛
30	23⅛	TriCn pf	2.50	8.6		25	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
28⅛	4⅛	Tria0n s	.10	.5	7	353	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16	TriInd pf	.12	.6		191	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	TriInd pf	2.22	7.7		149	29	28⅛	28⅛	
43⅛	26	TriaPc	1.00	2.3	12	125	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	37	Tribune	1.00	1.8	19	830	56⅛	55⅛	56	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Tricntr	.52e	13.0	5	9	4	4	4	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Trico	.20	3.1	15	88	6⅛	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
17½	12⅛	Trinty	.50	3.0		374	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
35½	14⅛	TritEng	.10b	.5	15	406	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	34⅛	TucsEP	3.00	6.6	10	169	45⅛	45	45	+ ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Tultex	.48	2.1	17	348	22⅛	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
20⅛	16	TwinDs	.60	3.3	30	22	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	33½	TycoLb	.80	1.4	17	308	55½	54⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Tylers	.40	2.9	17	40z	14	13⅛	13⅛	
U										
59½	39⅛	UAL	1.00	1.8		4926	55½	53	54⅛	— ⅛
18	11⅛	UCCEL			18	67	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28	22⅛	UDC n	4.80	16.8	9	171	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
26	17⅛	UGI	2.04	8.2	14	180	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
26	22⅛	UGI pf	2.75	10.9		640z	25	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	UNCRes				67	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
14	10⅛	URS	.40	3.3	14	71	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
53½	29⅛	USFG	2.20	5.5		6088	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	31⅛	USG s	1.48	2.7	8	3287	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	UniFrst	.20	1.0	17	45	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	48	UniIvr	2.27e	2.9	11	7	79	79	79	+2
151⅛	85⅛	UniNV	4.30e	3.0	12	316	142⅛	140	141½	+ ⅛
45⅛	33⅛	UCamp	1.64	3.5	24	3017	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+1⅛
85⅛	34	UnCarb	4.50	5.4		8397	83⅛	82	83⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	UnionC				174	9	8⅛	9	
22⅛	15⅛	UnElec	1.84	8.1	8	4087	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
42½	33	UnEl pf	4.50	10.6		300z	42½	40½	42½	+2½
46⅛	38	UnEl pf	4.56	10.5		100z	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
34⅛	28	UnEl pfM	4.00	12.1		22	33	33	33	+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅛	UnEl pf	2.98	10.6		94	28	28	28	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	10.1		420	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	UnEl pf	2.72	10.3		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
74	55	UnEl pf	7.44	10.1		200z	74	74	74	+ ⅛
74	59	UEl pfH	8.00	11.8		100z	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	—1⅛
22	16⅛	UnExp n	1.03e	6.2		561	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
55⅛	45⅛	UnPac	1.80	3.8	11	4126	47⅛	46⅛	47	
118½	103	UnPc pf	7.25	6.8		77	106	105	106	— ⅛
84⅛	50	Unryl pf	8.00	9.8		1490z	82½	81⅛	81⅛	
5⅛	2	UnitOr				146	2	1⅛	2	
27⅛	11⅛	UnBrnd	.05e	.2	12	14	23⅛	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	UBrd pf				20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
38½	22	UCbTV s	.10	.3	58	251	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
32⅛	15	Ulllum	2.32	7.7	5	177	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	Ulllu pf	3.97	13.6		62	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	Ulllu pf	2.20	11.0		280z	20	20	20	+ ⅛
32½	26⅛	Ulllu pr	4.00	13.1		9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
16	12⅛	Ulllu pf	1.90	12.6		13	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17½	UnitInd	.40b	2.6	10	42	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
45	36	Unitinn	.32	.5	68	23	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
38	23	UJerB s	1.16	3.3	11	392	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
20⅛	11½	UtdMM				76	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	UPkMn				97	3	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	27⅛	UsairG	.12	.3	8	1062	37	36½	36⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	USHom				938	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
42½	31½	USLeas	.80	2.1	11	8	38⅛	38½	38⅛	+ ⅛
46	27⅛	USShoe	.92	2.1	14	128	44⅛	44	44	
33	22⅛	USSteel	1.20	5.4	13	8224	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	50	USStl pf	5.59e	10.8		24	52	51⅛	52	— ⅛
33	25½	USStl pf	2.25	8.5		249	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	29½	USTob	1.72	5.5	10	790	32	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
90⅛	71½	USWest	5.72	6.4	9	532	88⅛	88½	88½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	UnStck			13	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	36⅛	UnTech	1.40	2.8	22	9238	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	UTch pf	2.55	6.4		227	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	UniTel	1.92	7.5	11	1553	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
24⅛	16	UWR	1.28	5.6	17	37	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
32½	17⅛	Unitrde	.20	.9	23	280	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Univar	.80	3.3	12	13	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	21	UnvFd	1.72	5.8	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅛	19⅛	UnLeaf	1.08	4.2	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	22⅛	Unocal	1.20b	5.3	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
143½	70½	Upjohn	2.80	2.1	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	22⅛	USLIFE	1.12	2.7	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11½	9⅛	UslfeFd	1.08e	9.7		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅛	21	UtaPL	2.32	8.5	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅛	22⅛	UtPL pf	2.80	9.9		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	24⅛	UtPL pf	2.90	9.6		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	21⅛	UtPL pf	2.36	9.3		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅛	17	UtPL pf	2.04	9.2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	19⅛	UtilCo	2.28	5.9	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅛	19⅛	UtilCo pf	2.44	10.4		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅛	21⅛	UtilCo pr	2.41	10.2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V										
55⅛	29⅛	VF Corp	1.28	3.3	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅛	8⅛	Valero				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅛	18⅛	Valer pf	3.44	14.8		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅛	1⅛	Valeyln				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	20⅛	VanDrn	1.00	3.8	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅛	2⅛	Varco				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42⅛	22½	Varian	.26	.9	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	9⅛	Varo	.48			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅛	13	Veeco	.40			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	3⅛	Vendo				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅛	9⅛	Vestsn				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅛	11⅛	VestSe n	1.26e	9.7		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46⅛	31⅛	Viacom			20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
80½	61⅛	VaEP pf	7.72	9.5		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
92	70	VaEP pf	8.84	9.7		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
98⅛	74	VaEl pf	8.60	8.7		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	78	VaEP pf	9.75	9.8		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
88	61	VaE pfJ	7.72	9.7		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
78½	57	VaEP pf	7.20	9.3		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	57	VaEP pf	7.45	9.8		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	13⅛	Vishay s			17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	13⅛	Vornad			27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
91⅛	70⅛	VulcnM	2.96	3.3	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W										
32⅛	26	WICOR	2.42	8.8	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	14⅛	WackHt	.48	3.4		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wainoc				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅛	21⅛	WalMrt s	.14	.4	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	22⅛	Walgrn s	.50	1.8	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WkHRs pf	1.60			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WalCSv	.36	1.2	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WallJm	1.40	3.2	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WallJ pf	8.80	9.9		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WallJ pf	1.60	2.8		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Warnco			14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WrnCm				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WarnrL	1.36			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WashGs	1.56			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WshNat	1.08			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WashW				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Waste s				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WatkJn	.36			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WayGos	.20			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WeanU				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WebbD	.20		12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wedtch				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WeisM s				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WellsF				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WelFM				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wendy s	.24			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WestCo				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WPenP pf	4.50			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WstPtP	2.20			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WstctT g	1.04			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WnAirL				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WAir wt				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WAir pf	2.00	7.9		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WCNA				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WCNA pf	1.87f			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WPacl			11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WstSL s	.20	1.2	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WUnion				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WnUn pf				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WnU pfS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WnU pfE				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WUTl pfA				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WstgE	1.20	2.6	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Westvc	1.32	2.7	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Weyerh	1.30	3.7	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Weyr pf	2.80			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Weyr pr	4.50			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WhelLE	5.75	7.6		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		viWhPit				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		viWhPit pf				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Whirlpl	2.00	3.5	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WhitC	1.50	4.6		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WhitC pf	3.00	7.3		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Whitehl				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Whittak	.40	3.0	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wilfred	.12	1.0	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WillcxG				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		William	1.40	4.0	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WilshrE				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WilshrO	.10b	2.3	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WinDix	1.34	4.4	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Winnbg	.30	1.3	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Winner				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WinterJ				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WiscEP	2.48	5.9	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WisE pf	8.90	9.3		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WisG pf	2.55	9.5		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WiscPL	2.84	6.6	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WiscPS	2.84	6.9	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Witco	1.48	3.6	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WolvrW	.24	2.2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wolwth	2.00	3.1	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wolw pf	2.20	2.4		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WrldAr				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wrigly	1.80a	1.9	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wurltzr				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		WyleLb	.32	2.1	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Wynns	.60	3.4	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X										
65⅛	42	Xerox	3.00	4.7	14	1519	64⅛	63⅛	64	
56⅛	49	Xerox pf	5.45	9.7		2548	56⅛	56	56	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	XTRA	.64	2.9	18	2253	22⅛	21½	22	+ ⅛
Z										
34⅛	26	ZaleCp	1.32	4.0	13	215	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
17	5	Zapata	.12	2.3	18	577	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
66⅛	39⅛	Zayre s	.40	.7	19	116	64⅛	63	64⅛	+1⅛
25	16⅛	Zenith				919	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Zero s	.36	1.6	17	59	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
42⅛	26⅛	Zurnin	1.32	3.2	15	68	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 5

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.74½	2.87	Mar	3.25	3.28	3.22¾	3.26½	+.02¼
4.02	2.81	May	2.85¾	2.90	2.85	2.90	+.04
3.72½	2.63	Jul	2.69	2.71½	2.67	2.70½	+.02¼
3.45	2.67	Sep	2.71¼	2.73	2.69¼	2.71	+.01
3.08¼	2.77	Dec	2.83¾	2.84½	2.81½	2.84½	+.01½
3.52	2.83	Mar				2.87½	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,899					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,330 off 118							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.97	2.24½	Mar	2.34¼	2.45	2.43¾	2.45	+.01½
2.91¼	2.31	May	2.44½	2.45½	2.44¼	2.45½	+.01¾
2.86	2.33	Jul	2.44	2.44¾	2.43¾	2.44¾	+.01
2.70	2.20¾	Sep	2.21½	2.21¾	2.21¼	2.21¼	+.00¼
2.35½	2.15	Dec	2.15¼	2.15¼	2.14½	2.14½	—.00½
2.74½	2.23½	Mar	2.23¾	2.24¼	2.23¾	2.23¼	—.00¼
2.42	2.27	May	2.27¼	2.27¼	2.27¼	2.27¼	+.00¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,888					
Prev. Day Open Int. 116,293 off 514							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.62	4.85¼	Mar	5.33	5.35½	5.31¼	5.35¼	+.07
7.79	4.89	May	5.41	5.44	5.40	5.43½	+.06
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.49	5.52	5.48½	5.51½	+.07
6.74	4.98½	Aug	5.48	5.58	5.48	5.49¼	+.06¼
6.28	4.96	Sep	5.30	5.33	5.31	5.31	+.04
6.32	4.98	Nov	5.24½	5.26½	5.24	5.25¾	+.03¾
5.65	5.09	Jan	5.34½	5.36½	5.34½	5.36¼	+.03½
6.37½	5.19½	Mar	5.45	5.47	5.45	5.47	+.04¼
5.56	5.50	May				5.54	+.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,908					
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,718 up 232							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
206.50	130.00	Mar	150.50	150.80	149.40	150.70	+2.80
162.50	132.50	May	152.50	153.20	152.00	153.20	+2.80
167.00	134.00	Jul	154.10	155.00	153.90	154.90	+2.40
162.50	135.50	Aug	154.50	155.00	154.00	154.50	+2.00
167.00	135.00	Sep	152.00	152.00	150.80	151.10	+2.10
152.00	136.00	Oct	146.00	147.00	146.00	146.70	+1.50
153.50	136.00	Dec	147.00	148.20	147.00	148.10	+1.80
153.00	136.00	Jan	149.00	149.00	148.50	148.50	+1.50
155.00	149.50	Mar				150.10	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,275					
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,022 off 434							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
28.60	18.98	Mar	19.85	19.94	19.76	19.91	+.09
27.45	19.25	May	20.17	20.30	20.15	20.27	+.08
25.25	19.46	Jul	20.52	20.63	20.48	20.57	+.07
25.15	19.48	Aug	20.65	20.68	20.55	20.65	+.05
24.05	19.55	Sep	20.50	20.58	20.50	20.52	+.07
22.80	19.50	Oct	20.50	20.50	20.40	20.50	
22.40	19.50	Dec	20.80	20.83	20.70	20.80	—.02
22.35	19.60	Jan				20.90	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,022					
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,473 up 542							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.45	54.35	Feb	57.40	57.95	56.95	57.87	+.42
67.57	55.30	Apr	60.50	60.95	59.95	60.90	+.35
66.25	56.25	Jun	60.60	61.50	60.30	61.37	+.87
65.40	55.20	Aug	58.90	59.40	58.75	59.30	+.55
60.40	56.95	Oct	57.60	58.05	57.50	57.80	+.48
65.30	58.75	Dec	59.20	59.52	59.12	59.50	+.25
60.20	59.08	Feb				59.45	
Est. Sales 18,457 Prev. Sales 28,034							
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,460 off 556							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.70	60.62	Mar	65.15	65.80	64.75	65.62	+.67
71.00	60.60	Apr	65.65	66.20	65.40	66.20	+.60
70.00	60.10	May	64.25	64.85	64.32	64.85	+.53
68.50	64.00	Aug	65.80	66.10	65.65	66.10	+.35
64.25	61.85	Sep	62.75	63.00	62.75	63.00	+.38
64.10	61.60	Oct	62.60	62.80	62.45	62.77	+.45
64.00	62.50	Nov	63.32	63.32	63.32	63.35	+.15
Est. Sales 1,618 Prev. Sales 2,125							
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,903 up 106							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
50.47	38.10	Feb	45.15	45.70	45.15	45.60	+.65
47.35	36.12	Apr	40.32	40.65	40.00	40.42	+.45
49.05	39.80	Jun	44.50	44.75	44.30	44.72	+.57
49.85	40.45	Jul	44.85	45.45	44.85	45.40	+.63
51.90	40.25	Aug	43.75	44.25	43.70	44.20	+.55
42.60	38.07	Oct	41.00	41.00	40.60	40.85	+.35
49.50	38.37	Dec	42.10	42.10	41.80	41.87	+.07
43.40	40.40	Feb	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.07	—.13
41.60	39.00	Apr	39.50	39.50	39.50	39.57	—.03
Est. Sales 5,328 Prev. Sales 12,473							
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,025 off 132							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.20	55.75	Feb	58.60	58.85	57.75	58.42	+.30
75.40	55.65	Mar	59.10	59.55	58.40	59.05	+.38
75.60	57.05	May	60.35	60.85	59.97	60.52	+.55
76.00	57.30	Jul	60.40	60.90	60.20	60.72	+.60
73.15	55.50	Aug	58.55	59.10	58.40	58.55	+.58
Est. Sales 4,877 Prev. Sales 6,910							
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,062 up 247							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
276.00	128.50	Mar	212.00	226.50	210.25	226.12	+20.48
272.62	131.00	May	216.00	216.00	215.25	216.00	+6.00
278.38	135.50	Jul	220.31	220.31	219.50	220.31	+6.00
282.78	132.75	Sep	222.59	222.59	221.25	222.59	+6.00
287.10	138.00	Dec	225.50	225.50	224.50	225.50	+6.00
290.33	142.50	Mar	228.83	228.83	228.83	228.83	+6.00
291.83	189.00	May	230.75	231.25	230.50	231.25	+6.00
		Jul				232.25	+6.00
Est. Sales 5,757 Prev. Sales 4,781							
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,345 off 72							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
9.33	3.34	Mar	5.83	5.89	5.69	5.71	—.08
7.15	3.58	May	6.13	6.18	5.93	5.94	—.12
6.90	3.79	Jul	6.38	6.43	6.21	6.16	—.16
6.95	4.24	Sep				6.28	—.17
7.20	4.02	Oct	6.64	6.69	6.47	6.50	—.08
7.25	6.25	Jan				7.08	—.08
7.48	4.61	Mar	7.20	7.20	7.05	7.04	—.16
7.66	6.75	May	7.37	7.37	7.27	7.19	—.16
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22,845					
Prev. Day Open Int. 97,295 up 1,131							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2392	1955	Mar	2075	2084	2068	2077	+11
2422	1960	May	2122	2140	2122	2133	+9
2429	1960	Jul	2162	2180	2161	2172	+9
2430	2023	Sep	2199	2200	2198	2202	+2
2425	2055	Dec	2220	2236	2220	2226	+1
2385	2029	Mar	2240	2250	2240	2244	+5
		May				2252	
Est. Sales 2,431 Prev. Sales 4,866							
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,225 up 581							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
177.50	85.10	Mar	87.95	91.90	87.70	91.60	+4.65
162.50	86.25	May	88.85	92.50	88.85	92.50	+4.60
157.50	86.90	Jul	89.50	93.40	89.45	93.25	+4.85
180.50	87.50	Sep	89.50	92.10	89.50	93.00	+4.55
125.00	88.00	Nov	90.25	93.35	90.25	93.00	+4.55
115.00	88.75	Jan	92.50	92.80	92.20	93.60	+4.45
161.25	89.75	Mar	93.85	94.05	92.95	94.05	+4.55
109.00	91.00	May				94.40	+4.55
		Jul				94.40	+4.55
Est. Sales 2,500 Prev. Sales 800							
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,505							
Metals							
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.15	65.15	Feb				64.10	+.70
80.00	59.20	Mar	64.20	64.70	64.20	64.45	+.65
		Apr				64.70	+.60
74.00	60.00	May	64.85	65.20	64.80	64.95	+.55
74.40	60.35	Jul	65.05	65.35	65.05	65.15	+.45
70.90	60.90	Sep	65.35	65.50	65.35	65.40	+.45
70.30	61.25	Dec	66.00	66.20	66.00	65.90	+.40
70.20	63.20	Jan				66.05	+.35
68.60	62.55	Mar				66.40	+.35
68.80	62.90	May				66.75	+.30
67.75	63.25	Jul	67.20	67.20	67.20	67.20	+.35
67.80	61.50	Sep				67.45	+.20
		Dec				67.95	+.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,399					
Prev. Day Open Int. 85,881 up 297							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Feb				52.90	+.95
73.60	42.90	Mar	52.85	53.40	52.85	53.20	+.90
		Apr				53.45	+.90
66.75	44.20	May	53.40	53.75	53.40	53.75	+.95
63.45	44.50	Jul	53.90	54.50	53.90	54.35	+.95
55.25	46.90	Sep				54.95	+.95
54.80	48.95	Dec				55.85	+.95
		Jan				56.15	+.95
55.80	55.80	Mar				56.70	+.95
57.45	49.40	May				57.25	+.95
50.30	50.00	Jul				57.80	+.95
52.15	51.50	Sep				58.35	+.95
		Dec				59.20	+.95
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 319					
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,250 up 18							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
619.0	580.0	Feb	589.8	589.8	589.0	589.8	+5.6
1193.0	572.0	Mar	589.0	594.0	588.0	593.8	+5.5
		Apr				594.9	+5.6
1048.0	580.0	May	597.5	601.5	596.0	600.5	+5.6
945.0	585.9	Jul	604.0	609.0	604.0	608.2	+5.7
940.0	594.0	Sep	611.0	616.5	611.0	616.5	+5.8
799.0	607.0	Dec	625.0	630.0	624.8	628.8	+6.0
789.0	630.0	Jan				633.0	+6.1
770.0	621.0	Mar	640.0	642.0	639.0	641.5	+6.2
752.0	629.0	May				650.0	+6.3
746.0	637.3	Jul				658.9	+6.4
729.2	646.6	Sep				668.3	+6.5
675.0	675.0	Dec				683.0	+6.7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,146					
Prev. Day Open Int. 81,618 off 627							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
378.00	329.50	Feb				351.90	+3.60
384.00	249.50	Mar				353.60	+3.60
385.00	264.50	Apr	354.60	356.00	352.00	355.40	+3.70
387.50	273.00	Jul	358.50	359.50	356.00	359.80	+4.30
390.00	55.20	Oct	362.80	362.50	360.00	362.50	+4.80
392.00	347.80	Jan	365.50	365.50	363.00	366.00	+5.30
387.00	300.00	Apr				369.50	+6.10
Est. Sales 3,456 Prev. Sales 7,377							
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,627 up 510							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
127.50	90.00	Mar	96.80	97.70	95.10	95.65	+1.25
114.00	91.50	Jun	98.80	99.00	96.25	97.15	+1.25
115.00	94.00	Sep	99.00	100.00	98.50	98.65	+1.40
111.00	94.25	Dec	99.00	101.25	99.00	100.15	+1.70
110.00	105.00	Mar				101.65	+1.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,647					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,758 up 232							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
485.50	306.00	Feb	338.00	338.00	336.00	336.00	+1.90
369.50	332.70	Mar	338.00	338.80	336.00	337.60	+1.90
496.80	314.70	Apr	340.50	341.30	338.40	339.30	+1.90
426.70	320.50	Jun	343.50	345.00	342.00	343.10	+2.00
428.40	328.00	Aug	348.50	348.50	346.70	347.10	+2.00
395.70	331.50	Oct	352.00	352.00	351.50	351.10	+2.00
393.00	334.50	Dec	356.50	357.00	354.00	355.20	+2.00
397.50	313.30	Feb	358.50	361.00	358.50	359.30	+2.00
405.00	346.30	Apr	365.00	365.00	365.00	363.70	+2.00
409.00	350.50	Jun	366.80	369.50	366.80	367.60	+2.10
408.50	356.00	Aug	371.50	371.50	371.00	372.20	+2.20
420.00	363.00	Oct	378.00	378.00	376.00	376.90	+2.30
		Dec	380.00	380.00	380.00	381.90	+2.40
Est. Sales 27,500 Prev. Sales 59,652							
Prev. Day Open Int. 137,741 off 3,543							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.36	86.60	Mar	93.22	93.27	93.18	93.19	—.04
93.30	87.01	Jun	93.24	93.31	93.18	93.19	—.01
93.13	88.00	Sep	93.14	93.18	93.05	93.05	—.03
92.95	89.05	Dec	92.96	92.97	92.83	92.84	—.03
92.69	89.58	Mar	92.65	92.65	92.64	92.62	—.03
92.46	90.50	Jun	92.43	92.43	92.43	92.41	—.03
92.20	90.83	Sep	92.23	92.23	92.23	92.22	—.03
92.79	91.48	Dec	92.07	92.07	92.07	92.05	—.03
Est. Sales 10,736 Prev. Sales 9,982							
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,876 up 1,442							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
94-3	75-14	Mar	93-20	94	93-10	93-11	—17
93-13	74-30	Jun	93	93-8	92-19	92-19	—18
92-21	80-7	Sep	92-17	92-17	91-30	91-31	—17
91-11	80-2	Dec				91-12	—17
89-20	89-15	Mar				90-26	—17
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,377					
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,733 off 993							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
86-22	57-2	Mar	86-9	86-21	85-25	85-28	—17
85-25	56-29	Jun	85-13	85-22	84-24	84-28	—18
84-30	56-29	Sep	84-17	84-26	83-27	84	—19
84-6	56-25	Dec	83-27	84-2	83-5	83-7	—20
83-17	56-27	Mar	83-5	83-16	82-15	82-17	—20
83-3	63-12	Jun	82-20	82-25	81-29	81-29	—21
82-15	63-4	Sep	82-9	82-9	81-18	81-12	—22
82-2	62-24	Dec	81-25	81-30	80-29	80-30	—23
81-9	67	Mar	81-2	81-2	80-17	80-17	—24
80-10	66-25	Jun				80-7	—25
80-5	76-8	Sep				79-31	—26
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 269,180					
Prev. Day Open Int. 232,690 up 5,162							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x Index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-10	80-4	Mar	94-31	95-9	94-11	94-14	—17
94-20	79	Jun	94-9	94-9	93-12	93-16	—17
93-6	79-10	Sep	93-11	93-11	92-20	92-20	—13
88-26	88-20	Dec				91-23	—13
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,190					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,666 off 89							
CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
92.73	84.56	Mar	92.46	92.46	92.38	92.37	—.03
92.51	86.43	Jun				92.38	+.01
92.34	87.84	Sep				92.19	—.03
91.88	88.34	Dec				91.99	
90.25	88.20	Mar				91.71	—.03
91.15	91.15	Sep				91.25	—.05
Est. Sales	27	Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 891							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.44	86.10	Mar	92.13	92.15	92.07	92.08	—.03
92.34	86.73	Jun	92.08	92.17	92.06	92.07	
92.09	87.08	Sep	91.95	92.00	91.89	91.87	—.02
91.79	87.28	Dec	91.73	91.78	91.65	91.65	—.04
91.54	87.64	Mar	91.47	91.53	91.40	91.41	—.04
91.28	88.84	Jun	91.28	91.28	91.16	91.17	—.04
91.09	89.29	Sep	91.01	91.01	90.94	90.95	—.04
90.90	90.18	Dec	90.86	90.88	90.75	90.75	—.04
Est. Sales 40,510 Prev. Sales 37,190							
Prev. Day Open Int. 144,633 up 843							
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units							
90.99	87.99	Mar	89.55	90.42	89.55	90.30	+1.05
90.12	87.77	Jun	89.95	89.95	89.95	89.90	+1.04
89.75	87.60	Sep				89.61	+1.05
Est. Sales	198	Prev. Sales 4					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,363 off 27							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.4865	1.0680	Mar	1.3780	1.3875	1.3765	1.3865	+200
1.4755	1.1195	Jun	1.3620	1.3720	1.3600	1.3705	+205
1.4300	1.2040	Sep	1.3530	1.3585	1.3500	1.3565	+210
1.4250	1.1590	Dec				1.3455	+210
Est. Sales 8,744 Prev. Sales 16,729							
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,673 up 1,251							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7504	.6898	Mar	.6924	.7028	.6911	.7017	+115
.7360	.6845	Jun	.6877	.6975	.6868	.6971	+118
.7303	.6809	Sep	.6850	.6935	.6823	.6936	+121
.7268	.6790	Dec	.6845	.6900	.6845	.6906	+121
.7070	.6770	Mar				.6879	+120
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,030					
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,590 off 470							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.13535	.10985	Mar	.13400	.13420	.13400	.13500	+100
.13360	.12130	Jun				.13280	+50
.12900	.12900	Sep				.13050	+50
Est. Sales	3	Prev. Sales 5					
Prev. Day Open Int. 92 up 4							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.4238	.3040	Mar	.4178	.4211	.4169	.4200	+39
.4270	.3335	Jun	.4207	.4248	.4205	.4237	+40
.4305	.3762	Sep	.4262	.4280	.4262	.4274	+41
.4330	.3300	Dec				.4311	+41
Est. Sales 22,191 Prev. Sales 32,879							
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,378 up 3,756							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.005253	.004035	Mar	.005225	.005260	.005221	.005256	+32
.005278	.004220	Jun	.005254	.005288	.005248	.005287	+32
.005289	.004690	Sep	.005283	.005317	.005283	.005315	+35
.005332	.004158	Dec				.005346	+35
Est. Sales 11,632 Prev. Sales 12,902							
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,973 up 523							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5004	.3835	Mar	.4935	.4985	.4935	.4973	+44
.5049	.4190	Jun	.4983	.5030	.4983	.5021	+47
.5101	.4790	Sep				.5070	+46
.5110	.4015	Dec				.5120	+49
Est. Sales 15,110 Prev. Sales 14,810							
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,417 up 542							
Industrials							
LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
195.00	137.40	Mar	138.80	138.80	136.60	136.80	—.70
176.40	140.60	May	141.50	141.70	140.80	140.10	—.60
183.00	144.20	Jul	145.00	145.50	144.00	144.20	—.30
176.00	146.60	Sep	147.50	147.50	145.50	147.00	—.10
181.30	146.80	Nov	146.00	146.50	146.00	146.50	—.50
171.00	150.80	Jan	150.40	150.40	150.40	150.00	
166.00	153.80	Mar				153.00	
Est. Sales	955	Prev. Sales 1,648					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,848 up 3							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.75	58.77	Mar	59.60	59.98	59.15	59.55	—.10
70.00	58.80	May	59.45	60.05	59.50	59.70	
70.05	57.00	Jul	56.60	56.80	56.05	56.70	—.33
65.50	49.30	Oct	49.65	50.00	49.65	49.65	—.30
59.25	48.05	Dec	48.43	48.85	48.30	48.50	+.08
66.75	49.08	Mar	49.20	49.20	49.20	49.35	+.05
52.75	50.95	May				50.00	+.10
60.08	59.50	Jul				50.00	—.25
Est. Sales 3,250 Prev. Sales 2,200							
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,170							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
85.05	45.90	Mar	48.00	50.10	45.60	49.70	+3.73
80.30	46.45	Apr	47.50	49.00	45.30	48.95	+2.50
76.90	44.48	May	47.00	48.00	44.35	48.08	+3.51
75.39	44.48	Jun	45.10	47.50	44.20	47.20	+2.72
74.00	44.45	Jul	46.00	47.30	44.70	47.30	+2.85
74.15	45.80	Aug	45.80	48.30	45.80	47.80	+2.08
75.40	49.05	Dec	50.80	50.85	49.75	50.85	+1.85
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,918					
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,590 up 782							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
29.68	15.35	Mar	16.30	16.65	15.78	16.00	+.56
29.45	16.33	Apr	16.50	16.84	15.70	16.20	—.13
28.35	16.41	May	16.50	17.00	15.80	16.50	+.09
27.86	16.45	Jun	16.60	17.10	15.95	16.95	+.50
27.53	16.49	Jul	16.65	17.25	16.80	17.25	+.76
27.22	16.53	Aug	16.65	17.20	16.25	17.10	+.57
27.00	16.57	Sep	16.80	17.55	16.25	17.00	+.43
26.73	16.61	Oct	16.70	17.60	16.70	17.45	+.84
26.90	16.65	Nov	16.90	17.70	16.58	17.70	+1.05
26.20	16.69	Dec	16.90	17.85	16.75	17.60	+.91
26.30	16.73	Jan	16.50	17.40	16.50	17.40	+.67
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,479					
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,271 up 3,645							
Stock Indexes							
(indexes compiled shortly before market close)							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
216.80	182.30	Mar	213.50	214.50	211.80	213.60	—.10
218.15	183.90	Jun	215.95	216.90	214.35	216.10	—.15
221.00	187.00	Sep	218.30	219.05	217.00	217.70	—.30
222.70	178.40	Dec	220.60	220.60	220.60	220.60	—.85
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 107,587					
Prev. Day Open Int. 67,439 up 3,565							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
222.90	190.50	Mar	217.00	217.70	215.00	216.90	—.50
225.30	197.00	Jun	219.10	219.50	217.70	218.55	—1.05
226.60	206.05	Sep	218.90	225.95	218.90	225.95	+4.85
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,628					
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,391 up 351							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
125.05	103.50	Mar	123.05	123.65	122.20	123.35	
126.50	106.90	Jun	124.45	125.10	123.65	124.75	—.05
127.65	108.10	Sep	126.20	126.20	125.40	125.60	—.60
128.90	121.10	Dec	127.15	127.15	127.15	127.15	—.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,077 off 87							
MAJOR MKT INDEX (CBT) points and eighths							
298⅛	273¼	Feb	295½	296⅛	293½	295½	—⅛
300⅛	271	Mar	296⅛	297¼	294	296⅛	—½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 295					
Prev. Day Open Int. 263 up 25							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	N.A. f	967.40 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,854.00
D.J. Futures	N.A.	125.08
Com. Research Bureau	N.A.	213.60

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

Feb. 4

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Feb	Mar	Jun	Puts—Last Feb	Mar	Jun
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	130	r	r	r	r	0.60	2.45
137.63	135	2.85	3.55	r	0.65	2.00	4.40
137.63	140	0.70	1.40	2.90	3.30	4.60	7.30
137.63	145	0.05	0.35	1.50	7.50	r	r
137.63	150	r	0.10	r	r	r	r
137.63	155	r	r	0.40	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	70	r	0.31	0.60	r	1.09	1.85
69.30	71	r	0.09	0.35	1.67	2.01	r
69.30	72	0.01	r	0.18	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	34	s	7.47	r	s	r	r
41.44	35	s	6.48	r	s	r	r
41.44	37	r	r	r	r	r	0.06
41.44	38	r	3.55	r	r	r	r
41.44	39	2.50	2.55	3.10	r	0.04	r
41.44	40	1.51	1.75	2.32	r	0.14	0.44
41.44	41	0.60	0.95	1.62	0.12	0.36	0.75
41.44	42	0.17	0.42	1.12	r	0.82	r
41.44	43	0.02	0.16	0.73	r	r	r
41.44	44	r	r	0.42	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	130	r	5.20	r	r	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	47	r	5.00	r	r	r	0.06
52.12	48	r	3.94	r	r	0.02	0.08
52.12	49	2.95	3.19	r	r	r	0.13
52.12	50	2.14	2.20	r	r	0.06	r
52.12	51	1.20	s	1.88	0.05	0.17	s
52.12	52	0.41	0.65	1.34	0.37	0.52	0.91
52.12	53	0.07	0.30	0.86	r	1.08	r
52.12	54	s	r	r	s	1.94	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	37	s	r	r	s	r	0.01
48.99	47	r	2.44	r	r	0.14	0.46
48.99	48	r	1.45	r	0.07	0.28	r
48.99	49	0.37	0.91	1.80	0.31	0.64	r
48.99	50	1.14	0.38	r	r	r	r
		Apr	Jul	Oct	Apr	Jul	Oct
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	69	0.75	s	s	0.90	s	s

Total call vol. 12,495 Call open int. 218,987
Total put vol. 10,137 Put open int. 136,880
r—Not traded s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

(Other Earnings on Page 11)

Capital Cities

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	271.5	259.5
Oper Net	39.8	38.2
Oper Share	3.04	2.94
Year	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	1,020.	939.7
Oper Net	142.3	135.2
Oper Share	10.87	10.40

First Boston

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	244.3	154.3
Net Inc.	35.4	23.7
Per Share	1.05	0.84
Year	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	888.3	563.9
Net Inc.	130.3	79.6
Per Share	4.07	2.96

Copperweld

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	72.9	89.4
Net Loss	7.96	4.60
Year	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	358.3	426.5
Net Inc.	(a)22.5	4.53

a: loss. Nets include charge of $934,000 in 1984 quarter and of $14.3 million vs $2.5 million in years.

Greyhound

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	841.7	694.7
Net Inc.	34.77	36.87
Per Share	0.71	0.74
Year	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	3,380.	2,760.
Net Inc.	120.80	128.03
Per Share	2.44	2.52

Dana

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	921.1	870.5
Net Inc.	29.4	48.7
Per Share	0.53	0.87
Year	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	3,750.	3,570.
Net Inc.	165.1	191.3
Per Share	2.95	3.40

1985 nets include charge of $8.5 million.

Int'l Flavors Frag.

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	122.3	103.8
Net Inc.	14.64	12.44
Per Share	0.39	0.34
Year	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	501.0	476.7
Net Inc.	69.7	69.24
Per Share	1.89	1.87

Macmillan

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	476.9	329.6
Net Inc.	45.4	33.08
Per Share	2.07	1.72

London Metals

Feb. 5

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	798.50	799.00	795.80	796.00
Forward	828.50	829.00	824.00	824.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1005.00	1006.00	1010.50	1011.50
Forward	1035.50	1036.00	1040.50	1041.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	986.00	989.00	996.00	998.00
Forward	1025.00	1028.00	1031.00	1033.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	263.50	264.00	261.50	262.50
Forward	274.00	274.25	273.75	274.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2775.00	2785.00	2800.00	2810.00
Forward	2858.00	2860.00	2890.00	2895.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	421.80	422.80	422.50	421.50
Forward	434.00	435.00	436.50	437.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	430.00	440.00	430.00	435.00

Source: AP.

Dividends

Feb. 5

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Bemis Co	Q	.30	3-1	2-21
REDUCED				
Timken Co	Q	.25	3-10	2-20
SPECIAL				
First Western Fncl	—	.02½	3-31	2-17
STOCK				
Price Commun.	—	25%	2-18	2-14
STOCK SPLIT				
Allied Storage — 2-for-1				
Bemis Co — 2-for-1				
Exposaic Indus. — 3-for-2				
Fst Indiana — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
Acklands Ltd	Q	.15	2-28	2-18
Allied Storage	Q	.29	4-20	3-20
American Pres. Cos	Q	.12½	2-28	2-14
CBI Industries	Q	.15	3-20	2-18
Central Trust Co	Q	.20	4-1	3-3
Data Design Labs	Q	.06	4-7	3-21
Diamond Cryst. Salt	Q	.20	2-28	2-14
Emerson Electric Co	Q	.69	3-10	2-21
Exposaic Indus	Q	.06	4-1	3-18
Fabric Wholesalers	S	.06	3-3	2-17
First Western Fin.	Q	.05	3-31	2-17
Freeport McMoran	Q	.15	3-2	2-14
General Binding	Q	.10	2-21	2-21
Kansas City P & L	Q	.59	3-20	2-27
Monarch Mach. Tool	Q	.20	3-1	2-19
Oakite Products	Q	.38	3-10	2-18
Parker Hannifin	Q	.28	3-7	2-18
Robertshaw Contr.	Q	.30	3-30	3-6
St. Paul Cos	Q	.75	4-17	3-31
Shaklee Corp	Q	.18	4-15	3-31
Source Capital	Q	.82½	3-15	2-21
Stuart Hall Co	S	.02½	3-1	2-15

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Asian Commodities

Feb. 5

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	335.90	344.40
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	337.50	346.20
Apl	339.00	339.00	339.20	348.10

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Mar	190.00	191.00	189.00	190.00
Apl	192.50	193.50	191.50	192.50
May	194.50	195.50	193.50	194.50
Jun	197.00	198.00	196.00	197.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Mar	165.50	166.00	163.00	163.50
RSS 1 Apl	169.25	169.75	166.25	166.75
RSS 2 Mar	161.50	162.50	159.00	160.00
RSS 3 Mar	159.50	160.50	157.00	158.00
RSS 4 Mar	155.50	157.50	153.00	155.00
RSS 5 Mar	150.50	152.50	148.00	150.00

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Feb	600	640	570	620
Mar	650	665	620	630
Apl	665	675	640	650
May	660	690	646	655
Jun	650	680	640	665
Jly	660	700	640	680
Sep	650	690	630	670
Nov	650	690	630	670
Jan	640	680	620	660

Volume: 25 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

Paris Commodities

Feb. 5

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Mar	1,310	1,278	1,280	1,281	— 4
May	1,345	1,320	1,320	1,324	— 9
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,355	1,365	— 7
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,395	1,409	— 8
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	1,445	— 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	1,505	— 10

Est. vol.: 2,300 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,810 lots. Open interest: 33,268

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	1,690	1,680	1,680	1,695	— 30
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,700	—	— 25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,715	—	— 20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,730	—	— 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,740	—	— 15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,750	—	— 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,760	—	— 15

Est. vol.: 7 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 272

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	2,345	2,220	2,325	2,330	+ 94
May	2,320	2,320	2,380	2,395	+ 97
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,425	2,445	+ 75
Sep	2,525	2,400	2,525	—	+ 120
Nov	2,480	2,480	2,540	—	+ 90
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,560	—	+ 105
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,575	—	+ 105

Est. vol.: 290 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 239 lots. Open interest: 939
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

London Commodities

Feb. 5

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	153.80	149.60	149.40	149.60	150.60	150.80
May	161.20	155.60	155.60	155.80	157.00	158.00
Aug	166.80	162.80	162.60	163.00	164.80	165.40
Oct	172.00	168.40	167.80	168.00	169.80	170.00
Volume: 2,085 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	1,716	1,693	1,694	1,695	1,709	1,711
May	1,714	1,690	1,693	1,694	1,714	1,715
Jly	1,740	1,721	1,724	1,728	1,740	1,741
Sep	1,767	1,752	1,754	1,756	1,769	1,770
Dec	1,789	1,770	1,774	1,775	1,798	1,799
Mar	1,811	1,795	1,796	1,797	1,810	1,815
May	1,819	1,813	1,818	1,820	1,821	1,826
Volume: 3,923 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	2,310	2,200	2,305	2,310	2,175	2,176
May	2,435	2,250	2,420	2,425	2,345	2,250
Jly	2,490	2,320	2,470	2,485	2,323	2,325
Sep	2,549	2,385	2,540	2,545	2,385	2,390
Nov	2,615	2,440	2,615	2,620	2,400	2,425
Jan	2,530	2,520	2,670	2,690	2,410	2,460
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,640	2,730	2,451	2,520
Volume: 6,350 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Feb	193.00	181.00	191.00	192.00	181.00	182.50
Mar	167.50	151.25	164.50	165.00	155.25	155.50
Apl	157.50	143.75	154.25	154.50	149.25	149.50
May	152.00	141.50	149.50	150.00	144.75	145.00
Jun	151.00	140.25	148.50	148.75	142.50	144.50
Jly	149.25	141.00	148.00	148.50	144.00	145.00
Aug	150.00	147.00	148.00	150.00	145.00	147.00
Sep	149.75	149.50	148.00	150.00	148.50	149.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	150.00	153.00	150.00	153.00
Volume: 7,674 lots of 100 tons.						
CRUDE OIL (BRENT) U.S. dollars per barrel						
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	15.50	16.50	15.40	16.40
Apl	16.00	15.70	15.50	16.00	15.00	16.30
May	N.T.	N.T.	15.50	16.00	15.00	16.50
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	15.50	16.10	15.00	16.30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	15.50	16.10	15.00	16.80
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	15.50	16.10	15.00	16.80
Volume: 6 lots of 1,000 barrels.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 4

Strike Price	Calls-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Puts-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May
180	27	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
185	22⅛	—	—	22⅛	1/16	⅛	11/16	1
190	15½	17	—	18⅛	⅛	½	1 3/16	1⅝
195	11⅛	12	13⅛	14⅛	⅝	1 7/16	2⅛	2⅝
200	6⅛	8⅛	10⅛	10⅛	1⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3⅞
205	3⅛	5⅛	7⅛	8⅛	3⅛	4⅞	5⅞	6⅞
210	1 5/16	3⅛	5⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛	8⅛	9⅛
215	7/16	2	3⅛	4⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11½	—
220	⅛	1	2	—	—	15½	15	—

Total call volume 386,184
Total call open int. 633,361
Total put volume 234,107
Total put open int. 627,460
Index:
High 207.86 Low 203.38 Close 205.50 — 1.86
Source: CBOE.

Cash Prices

Feb. 5

Commodity and Unit	Wed	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.38	1.45
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.67	0.71
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	71-72	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	18-19	20-21
Copper elect., lb	71-73	67-70
Tin (Straits), lb	n.a.	5.4798
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35	0.43
Palladium, oz	105-107	129-132
Silver N.Y., oz	n.a.	6.31

Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Feb. 5

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Mar	Jun	Sep	Puts-Settle Mar	Jun	Sep
40	2.04	2.63	3.10	0.05	0.31	0.50
41	1.16	1.91	2.42	0.17	0.57	0.77
42	0.52	1.32	1.88	0.52	0.94	1.15
43	0.20	0.85	1.37	1.19	1.45	1.62
44	0.05	0.54	1.00	2.03	2.12	2.20
45	—	0.31	0.72	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 7,236
Calls: Tue. vol. 7,230 open int. 46,364
Puts: Tue. vol. 1,817 open int. 56,119
Source: CME.

U.S. Treasuries

Feb. 4

	Discount Offer	Bid	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.98	6.96	7.21	7.21
6-month bill	7.05	7.03	7.36	7.40
1-year bill	7.05	7.03	7.55	7.55

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	106 16/32	106 18/32	9.23	9.2[illegible]

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 139.63
Change for the day: + 0.39
Average yield: 8.41 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

French Dock Workers Strike

Reuters

PARIS — Cargo traffic came to a standstill at French ports Wednesday as dock workers of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor staged a 24-hour strike over work conditions, port sources said.

صكتا من الاهل

هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Thomson Estimates Profit Rise for 1985

Reuters

PARIS — Thomson-CSF's 1985 net profit is estimated to have risen to between 850 million and 950 million francs ($115 million and $128 million) from 317 million for 1984, its chairman and managing director said Wednesday.

Thomson-CSF is 50.1-percent owned by Thomson SA. Mr. Gomez said the government-controlled Thomson SA made an estimated net group profit of between 400 million and 500 million francs last year, compared with a loss of 35 million francs in 1984.

He said Thomson-CSF consolidated net revenue should rise to about 38.5 billion francs this year from an estimated 31.7 billion for 1985 and 31.5 billion for 1984.

Consolidated 1986 net revenue of Thomson SA is forecast to rise to about 66 billion francs from an estimated 59 billion for 1985 and 57 billion for 1984.

Mr. Gomez said Thomson-CSF industrial investment rose to about 3.4 billion francs last year from 2 billion in 1984, and 1986 investments are expected to be in line with last year's.

Group industrial investment for 1986 should fall to 4.7 billion francs, compared with 4.8 billion in 1985, he said.

Greyhound Earnings Drop

United Press International

PHOENIX, Arizona — Greyhound Corp. said Wednesday that net income in the fourth quarter dropped 5 percent to $34.8 million, from $36.6 million in the fourth quarter of 1984.

Texaco to Use Unit's Stock As Security in Court Case

United Press International

WHITE PLAINS, New York — Texaco Inc. announced Wednesday that it will use stock in its Canadian subsidiary as security for a $1-billion bond required by a federal judge for the oil company to appeal a verdict in its battle with Pennzoil Co.

A Texaco spokeswoman said Texaco Canada stock will be used as security for the bond required by U.S. District Judge Charles Brieant. The stock was to be deposited later Wednesday at the courthouse in White Plains near Texaco headquarters.

Judge Brieant ruled last month that Texaco need only post $1 billion to appeal the Texas jury verdict that found it enticed Getty Oil Co. to back out of a merger agreement with Houston-based Pennzoil. The verdict led to a record $11.1-billion judgment against Texaco.

Before the ruling, Texaco could have been forced to post $12 billion under Texas law. Texaco said banks were hesitant about coming up with money for the $1-billion bond, so it began studying assets and decided on the Texas Canada stock.

Pennzoil is appealing the bond ruling and an order blocking the Houston company from placing liens on Texaco holdings until Texaco appeals in the Texas court system. Arguments on Pennzoil appeal are to be heard next Tuesday in the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

BAT Skims the Cream From Its U.S. Retail Mix

By Isadore Barmash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When BAT Industries, the giant British retailer and consumer products company, announced last month that it would be restructuring its U.S. retailing operations, analysts praised it as much for what it would keep as for what it had decided to sell.

Going on the block were the company's 36 Gimbel stores and several smaller divisions that have been floundering in recent years.

But Saks Fifth Avenue and Marshall Field, the two principal retailers that BAT will retain, are widely considered to be the best.

"They are both crème de la crème companies," said a retailer familiar with both, "which have never in this era of declining service and rampant price cutting really abdicated their traditional role."

Retailers, consultants and analysts consider both Saks and Field's, each long dominant in its particular market, as businesses that stubbed their toes by failing to keep up with new competition on pricing and fashion trends.

In the case of Marshall Field, the challenge came from new specialty stores in the Chicago area, its home base. Saks felt the pressure from an aggressive Bloomingdale's, Macy's and Lord & Taylor in its New York area of operations.

But both companies are said to have dramatically improved their profits under the prodding of BAT's American unit, Batus Inc.

Saks, purchased by BAT in 1973, has re-emphasized its use of designers and added new higher-priced brands. And Field's, which BAT bought in 1982, revamped its management structure and its inventory and other accounting systems.

Both units are now reporting improved operating earnings.

The 122-year-old Marshall Field, which dominates the Chicago metropolitan area with its net of 21 stores, is considered the paragon of the traditional department store. Its full complement of goods contrasts with the limited stock in many other stores, which have given up lagging departments in the search for better profits.

John Landschulz, retailing analyst at Mesirow & Co., Chicago, credits Angelo R. Arena, chairman of Field's in the late 1970s and early 1980s, with starting to refocus management, which had been concentrating on the Chicago stores and ignoring the outlying stores. Mr. Arena is now chairman and an owner of the Hutzler stores in Baltimore.

Field's 1985 sales are estimated to be in excess of $800 million.

Saks also remains a retailing jewel, albeit a somewhat tarnished one. Some 60 years after it was founded, it has 41 stores throughout the country and estimated sales of close to $1 billion, and it is still expanding.

Four new stores are planned over the next two years: in Baltimore; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Boca Raton, Florida, and Washington.

"Saks today is pretty much a unique business," observed James Posner, a New York marketing consultant. "It has been able to expand from being essentially a dominant New York store to becoming a big national chain with acceptance everywhere, including the heartland of Kansas City."

Saks was the principal reason why BAT, then known as British-American Tobacco Ltd., bought the combination of Saks-Gimbel for some $210 million.

The Gimbel family, which owned both companies, would sell Saks only if Gimbel were part of the package. Thirteen years after it made the purchase, however, BAT decided that Saks and Marshall Field offered the "organic growth potential" that it sought, and that Gimbel did not.

BAT said it was also putting on the block the Frederick & Nelson stores in Seattle, the Kohl's department stores in Milwaukee and the Crescent stores in Spokane, Washington. But it is retaining the Ivey stores in North Carolina, the Breuner furniture stores in California and the Thimbles' apparel shop chain based in New York.

U.S. Considers Trade Complaint Against Nippon Electric

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering a trade complaint against Nippon Electric Corp. of Japan for a low-cost lease of a supercomputer to a Houston consortium, administration trade officials say.

The administration's trade "strike force" is studying the case to see whether President Ronald Reagan should bring a complaint against NEC of unfair trade tactics in undercutting the bids of U.S. companies to sell a supercomputer to the Houston Area Research Center, a consortium of four Texas universities, the officials said Tuesday. The "strike force" was set up by Mr. Reagan last fall.

The investigation also involves allegations of a conflict of interest by Olin C. Johnson, head of the Houston consortium's committee that agreed to lease an NEC supercomputer instead of following its original plan of buying an American model. As recently as May 1984, Mr. Johnson listed himself as a consultant to NEC.

Mr. Johnson could not be reached for comment. But Jane Armstrong, the consortium's deputy director, said he had "professional involvements with many of the companies" bidding for the contract. She said she was unsure whether he had received income from any of them besides NEC.

"We have not purchased a computer," she said. "We have entered into a research relationship with NEC. As part of that relationship we have acquired a supercomputer."

Samuel Adams, marketing vice president for NEC's U.S. unit, said Mr. Johnson was not now a consultant to NEC, but had served as one in 1982.

A supercomputer can process complex data thousands of times faster than the largest business computer and is used for activities that range from cartoon animations to the design of weapons, nuclear bombs, cars and airplanes.

The NEC arrangement raised concerns among the American companies, including Cray Research Corp. and Control Data Corp., who were trying to sell their supercomputer to the Houston consortium. They are reluctant to file a complaint themselves for fear of annoying a potential customer, industry sources said.

The four institutions that comprise the consortium are Rice University, which is private, and three state institutions: the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Houston and Texas A&M.

The issue being is whether the lease arrangement amounts to a trade tactic known as "dumping," sale below the cost of production.

COMPANY NOTES

Aeritalia SpA, Italy's government-owned aerospace company, is holding talks with Airbus Industrie that could lead to collaboration on two new civilian aircraft projects, the twin-engine A-330 and the four-engine A-340, Aeritalia officials said.

Degussa AG, the West German metals and chemicals company, has agreed to buy Metz Metallurgical Corp. of South Plainfield, New Jersey, for an undisclosed price.

Elkem A/S, the Norweigan metal company, and **W.R. Grace & Co.**, the U.S. chemicals maker, have formed a company to market microsilica, an additive to cement mixtures, in North America.

Telefon AB, L.M. Ericsson's information subsidiary, said it has won orders to supply telecommunications cable to two American companies, GTE Sprint Corp. and U.S. Telecom. The contracts total 260 million kroner ($34.6 million).

Fiat SpA said it is holding talks with the Matra group, the French arms and optical equipment manufacturer, on a possible joint venture producing automobile components.

International Business Machines Corp. said it has waived its right to a seat on the board of directors of Intel Corp., one of its largest suppliers of silicon chips, because of "technical legal issues" related to a proposed issue of debt convertible into Intel stock. IBM owns 20 percent of Intel.

Microsoft, a leading U.S. computer software company, has canceled a contract with its Japanese partner Ascii and will set up a sales company in Japan.

UAL Inc. said it had net earnings of $20.5 million in the fourth quarter of 1985, a decline of 69 percent from the 1984 period. The fourth-quarter figures included a loss from operations of $77.1 million, compared with a profit of $131 million in the 1984 period. For 1985, UAL posted a loss of $48.7 million on revenue of $6.4 billion, compared with a $282-million profit on revenue of $6.97 billion in 1984.

Ford's French Market Stake

Reuters

PARIS — Ford Motor Co. remained the leading car importer in France in 1985, although No. 2 Volkswagen narrowed the gap, figures from the Car Manufacturers' Association showed Wednesday. Ford had a 7.55-percent share of the market last year, against 7.?? percent in 1984, while Volkswagen's share rose to 6.27 percent.

THE EUROMARKETS

SNCF Launches New Note in Market — an SNCF

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The latest innovation on the international credit market was launched Wednesday for the French state railway, Société Nationale des Chemin de Fer, known as SNCF.

The new instrument, dubbed a securitized note commitment facility (conveniently abbreviated into SNCF) might also be called Shearson Lehman Brothers' variation of a theme developed by Banque Nationale de Paris.

The concept is close to the one used by BNP last year, when it offered a $600-million partly paid issue of 10-year floating-rate notes. Holders of those registered notes actually bought only $100 million of the issue and are committed to buy the rest if BNP decides that it needs the additional cash. Those notes cannot be resold without the permission of BNP.

The SNCF facility also is based on the sale of 10-year floating-rate notes, equal only to 10 percent of the total package. Attached to those securities is a commitment to buy additional amounts of three-month Euronotes rather than longer-dated FRNs.

The banks underwriting the facility can sell the FRNs containing the commitment to purchase the Euronotes. But they cannot transfer their guarantee to provide the additional cash without the approval of the SNCF and thus ultimately remain committed to supply the funds if called on.

SNCF is seeking a $600-million, 10-year line of credit to back the sale of commercial paper either in New York or the Euromarket. An increase in the amount to $700 million is considered possible.

SNCF will initially offer $60 million of 10-year FRNs bearing interest at ¼ point over the London interbank offered rate. The terms are considered attractive as no top-rated borrowers pay such a hefty margin. By way of example, French government-guaranteed FRNs currently trade at Libor.

In return for this relatively generous income, holders of the SNCF notes are committed for up to 10 years to buy the short-term Euronotes that the SNCF might want to issue for an amount equal up to nine times the amount of their FRN holdings. The interest on the Euronotes is set at ⅛ point over Libor, also an attractive margin in today's market.

Because of their short life, Euronotes trade at levels below those of longer-dated FRNs. The best rated issuers, for example, currently place Euronotes at a cost below the London interbank bid rate, whereas the bulk of the FRNs trade in relation to the London interbank offered rate, which is usually ⅛ percentage point, or 12½ basis points, over the bid rate.

Shearson Lehman officials estimate that if there were to be a financial crisis rendering these terms unacceptable, holders would be able to sell off the Euronotes at much less loss, because of the short maturity, than the longer-dated FRNs of the BNP.

If holders of the SNCF floating-rate notes failed to live up to their commitment to take the Euronotes put up for sale, the FRN investor would be considered to be in default and the paper would be called. In that event, there would be no repayment of principal in the first year, only 10 percent in the second year and rising thereafter by 10-percent annual increments.

Redistributing the defaulted notes to the underwriters would add 1 percentage point a year to their income, Shearson officials calculate.

The underwriting banks will be paid a one-time fee of 16 basis points, making this the least expensive credit facility yet arranged for a French government borrower. The previous low was set on a $700-million line for Gaz de France, which paid a one-time front-end fee of 10 basis points and an annual facility fee of 5 basis points.

Shearson Lehman officials estimate that if the facilities were to be fully drawn, the cost of money to SNCF would total 15.35 basis points, compared with 26 basis points for Gaz.

Worth noting also is the total absence of U.S. banks from the underwriting group. The seven-bank group of underwriters, led by Crédit Lyonnais, consists of Continental European and Japanese banks. Requirements by U.S. and British bank regulators to include such contingent obligations in their measurement of capital adequacy has stifled their interest in such transactions.

Poor Treasury Sale Prompts Flood of Issues

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Uncertainty about the success of the second of the U.S. Treasury's refunding auctions Wednesday night kept secondary-market prices in the Eurobond market little changed Wednesday, but prompted a flood of new issues from borrowers eager to lock into low yields, dealers said.

The market saw U.S. dollar-denominated issues totaling over $1.5 billion during the day, including a $750-million "jumbo" issue for Canada.

Other sectors were not ignored, with issues emerging in the Australian and Canadian dollar markets and in French francs.

Syndicate managers said that following Tuesday's disappointing response to the U.S. Treasury's auction of $9 billion of three-year notes, some borrowers may have decided to tap the market Wednesday, ahead of the next auction.

They noted that if the two other auctions also produce a weak investor response, the market may fall quite sharply, making it more expensive to borrow.

Canada's $750-million bond issue pays 9 percent over 10 years and was priced at 100¼. It was lead-managed by Deutsche Bank Capital Markets and ended on the market well within the total fees of 2 percent, at a discount of 1¾.

Saskatchewan issued a $150-million bond issue paying 8½ percent and priced at 99¾. The five-year issue was lead-managed by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. and was quoted on the market comfortably inside the 1⅞-percent total fees at a discount of about 1¾.

However, the $300-million bond issue for General Electric Credit Corp. did not fare as well. The extendible issue pays 8¾ percent for the first seven years and was priced at 100⅛. It fell to a discount of about 2½ on the market, well outside the total fees of 1⅞ percent. The lead manager was Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

The Mortgage Bank of Denmark launched a $100-million bond issue paying 8¾ percent over five years and priced at 101¼. The lead manager was Daiwa Europe Ltd. The issue was launched too late to trade widely.

Thomson Brandt International Finance BV launched a novel $50-million bond issue. The lead manager, Banque Paribas Capital Markets, said it believed that the issue was the first Eurobond to be redeemable in ordinary shares.

The 10-year bond has an indicated coupon of 8 to 8¼ percent. On maturity it will be redeemed in shares of Thomson-CSF at a rate of 25 percent over the closing price Feb. 7.

One syndicate manager said of the issue: "It's basically a convertible for which you have to wait a long time to get the shares. Obviously Thomson did not want to dilute equity right away, but the issue gives them cheap money." It gives the investors a potential gain should the shares appreciate.

However, the bond was well received on the market, where it was bid at a premium of ½ point to the par-issue price.

In the floating-rate-note sector, Citizen Federal Savings & Loans launched a $100-million collateralized note issue paying 15 basis points over six-month libor. It ended within the total fees of 60 basis points, at 99.50.

Société Générale issued a $270-million, seven-year, capped floater with $30 million of income-producing warrants. The warrants are exercisable into a 9-percent, seven-year bond at 90 percent and pay a coupon of 8½ percent in the first three years.

The note itself pays ¼ point over six-month Libor, with a maximum coupon of 12 percent and minimum of 5 percent. It was quoted, ex-warrants, by one trader at 99.37½, compared with the total fees of 50 basis points.

Denmark became the first sovereign borrower to tap the Australian dollar sector, with a 50-million Australian dollar bond due 1989 paying 14¼ percent.

Shipping Prospects Seen Flat

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — While sufficient volume of shipping business to keep the market steady remains, there do not appear to be signs of an improvement in the immediate future, London shipbrokers Eggar Forrester said Wednesday in its latest market review.

Sentence Passed In Pan-El Case

Reuters

SINGAPORE — The main witness in a case against Tan Koon Swan, the Malaysian businessman, was sentenced Wednesday to 15 months in jail on two counts of criminal breach of trust.

The district court passed the sentence a day after Tan Kok Liang pleaded guilty to dishonestly disposing of funds of Pan-Electric Industries Ltd., which is now in receivership.

Tan Koon Swan, who holds a major stake in Pan-El, is to appear in court on May 5 on charges of fraud and abetting criminal breach of trust. Court officials said Tan Kok Liang, Pan-El's finance director, would testify against him.

Skies Brighten For Aircraft

(Continued from Page 7)

18 months, he rates Boeing as an "aggressive purchase" and McDonnell Douglas a notch lower as a stock to "accumulate."

Mr. Siegel of Value Line believes that in the next three to five years the potential for capital gains favors McDonnell Douglas over Boeing. He pointed out that shares of McDonnell Douglas carry a lower price-earnings ratio. In addition, institutional investors own an estimated 35 percent of the St. Louis company's stock, compared with a 58-percent institutional ownership for Boeing.

One problem for McDonnell Douglas has been heavy losses suffered by its Information Systems division for the past two years.

Mr. Siegel, who concedes that his estimate for McDonnell Douglas is higher than the Wall Street consensus, projects this year's earnings at $11.25 a share. He estimates Boeing's profits at $4.50 a share in 1986.

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

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Banque Paribas Capital Markets	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole	Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Generale Bank
Kredietbank International Group	Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Morgan Guaranty Ltd	Shearson Lehman Brothers International
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

10-Year War Has Devastated Angola's Economy

(Continued from Page 7)

The fighting also is cited for draining the best-educated Angolans into the armed forces and for consuming up to 75 percent of the national budget. In addition to paying room and board for 35,000 Cuban troops here, the government has purchased an estimated $2 billion in arms from the Soviet Union in the last two years.

Finally, blame is laid on the government's effort, now being moderated, to force what is left of the economy into conformity with Marxist precepts. The result has been unprofitable state companies, unproductive state farms and, in the stores, empty shelves.

Despite this gloomy picture, Western banks give Angola one of the best credit ratings in the Third World. Banks have lined up to participate in a program to invest $1 billion here over the next five years.

The difference has been oil.

After Nigeria, Angola is now the second-largest oil producer in sub-Saharan Africa. In this decade, Angola's oil production is expected to triple — from 130,000 barrels a day in 1982 to 225,000 barrels a day in 1985 and to 500,000 barrels a day in 1990. In 1985, oil revenues were $2.5 billion.

"In the last five years, the only sector which maintained an elevated growth rate was the petroleum sector," says a report presented last month at a Party Congress by the outgoing Central Committee.

Dropping oil prices will hurt the economy. But some observers, citing a recently adopted austerity program and projected increases in oil production, say the impact will not be serious.

"Angola is in a better position to withstand the falling prices than most oil-producing countries," said Gerald J. Bender, an associate professor at the School of International Relations at the University of Southern California. He has studied and written about Angola extensively during the last 20 years.

About 75 percent of Angola's oil is pumped by Cabinda Gulf Oil Co., a subsidiary of Chevron Corp., which operates here in partnership with Sonangol, Angola's national oil company.

By the end of 1986, Chevron plans to have completed a two-year, $500-million investment plan in Angola. Chevron officials have described it as the largest investment by any American company in a country that has no diplomatic relations with the United States.

In the United States, conservatives supporters of Mr. Savimbi have started a campaign to buy Chevron stock and pressure the company to pull out of Angola. On Tuesday, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, suggested that it might be in the national interest for Chevron to terminate its Angolan operations.

In response, Chevron officials here defend their work as "apolitical." If Chevron pulls out, another Western oil company would surely take over the concession. In addition to Chevron, Texaco Inc. and Elf Aquitaine Inc. of France are producing here.

At the central bank, the National Bank of Angola, Mario A. Sottomayor Pizarro keeps a copy of the American financial magazine Institutional Investor on his coffee table as he discusses his cordial relationship with American banks.

"More than half of our debt is with Western banks — Chase, Morgan, Bankers Trust, Manufacturers Hanover," said Mr. Pizarro, the vice governor of the bank, of Angola's $2.6-billion debt.

"Personally, I think we should join the IMF — it gives a certain confidence to lenders," he said of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Pizarro helped prepare a resolution for Western-style economic reforms that was approved at the Party Congress in December.

The resolution calls for reducing subsidies to unprofitable state companies, adopting more realistic prices for goods, streamlining paperwork for foreign investment, tightening the money supply and adopting a more realistic foreign-exchange rate.

But Mr. Pizarro concedes that it will take time before the money issued by his bank regains value.

"If I give 1,000 kwanzas to a farmer," Mr. Pizarro said, "he will say, 'I don't want that — I want a pair of trousers.'"

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
6⅛	3⅜	ADI n				191	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅞	AL Lab s	.16	1.0	19	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
14⅞	10¼	AMC s	.10	.8	17	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6	3¼	AM Intl			11	786	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4	3	AOI n				558	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
94⅝	74⅛	ATT Fd	5.52e	6.0		66	92⅛	92	92⅛	— ½
5¼	2⅛	AcmePr	.08e	2.1		88	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12	9¼	AcmeU	.32	2.8	32	11	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
18¼	9½	Action			15	203	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
5⅞	1⅛	Acton				66	2⅜	2	2	— ⅜
⅞	¼	Actn wt				10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4¼	1⅜	AdmRs			6	100	2⅛	1⅞	2	
30¼	23⅛	AdRusl	.16	.6	18	730	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+1⅛
8	3⅝	Aeronc				302	5⅛	5	5	
40¼	23⅛	AfilPb s	.44	1.2	24	12	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
8⅜	5⅛	AirExp				69	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12	7⅛	AirCal			11	78	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
13¼	9¼	ArCal pf	1.20	10.3		103	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
3⅝	¼	Alamco				75	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
125⅛	72⅛	Alamito			12	207	126½	123½	125	+1¼
9⅛	5¼	AlbaW				7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21¼	6	Alaha				197	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8	Alphain				87	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Altex n				153	⅜	⅜	⅜	
36⅜	31	Alcoa pf	3.75	10.3		2100z	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
34⅜	20⅛	AlzaCo			44	474	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	AmBrit	.08	2.4		82	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Amdahl	.20	1.3	26	1120	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
11½	5⅛	Amedco	.08	1.0		39	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	AmCap			12	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
45¼	40⅛	AContrl	1.20	1.9	16	5	64⅛	64	64	—1
9	4½	AFruc A			68	7300z	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
9	4½	AFruc B			61	7400z	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
10⅛	3⅝	AHlthM			8	360	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	Alsraet			4	44	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	AMzeA	.52	3.6	49	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12¼	AMzeB	.52	3.6	68	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7¼	1⅜	AMBld				319	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	AmOil			17	130	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
42½	38⅞	APetI		5.2		10	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	12⅛	APrec	.24b	1.5	22	6	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6¼	AmRlty			4	44	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
16½	11	AmRoyl	2.05e	19.3		1112	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	AScIE			37	56	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
56⅛	49⅛	A xon un	3.56	7.2		10	49⅛	49	49	—2½
48⅛	44	A xon pr	3.55	7.9		50	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ¼
7⅛	5⅛	A xon sc				77	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Ampal	.06	2.4	10	97	2⅜	2½	2½	
8⅞	4⅜	Andal			31	40	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	AndJcb				63	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅜	Angeles			134	26	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
2	⅛	Angel wt				15	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
19½	16½	AngIF n				18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅛	viAnglo v				4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6¼	1⅜	ArgoPt				306	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	Armlrn				62	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
11½	4⅛	Armel s			10	38	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
9⅞	7⅛	ArrowA	.20	2.1	1	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
22½	17⅛	Arundl			14	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
18	6½	Asmr g	.20	3.0	42	160	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
16⅛	9⅜	Astrex			14	44	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅜	Astrotc				308	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	7½	Astrot pf	1.80	14.8		16	12⅛	12	12⅛	
1¼	⅛	AtlsCM				13	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Audiotr				51	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Ausimt n				153	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
23⅛	13⅜	Avondl	.80	3.6	147	33	22¼	22	22	
		B								
4⅞	3⅞	BAT In	.16e	3.3		5029	4⅜	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
27	16⅞	BDM s			24	114	22⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	BRT			6	32	2½	2½	2½	
3⅜	2⅛	BSD n			16	28	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
16⅛	9⅛	BSN				38	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
15⅛	9	Badger	.40	2.7	18	17	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
17½	11⅜	Baker			17	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10¼	8⅜	BaldwS	.32	3.3		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	2	BalyM wt				80	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
28⅝	23⅛	BanFd	2.78e	9.6		2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ¼
7⅛	4⅛	Banstr g				93	7⅛	7	7	
9⅛	7⅛	BnkBld	.40	4.6	9	14	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Barco				15	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅞	BarnEn			17	60	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅜	5⅜	Barnwl	.20	3.3		12	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	BaryRG				24	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	9¼	Baruch	.37t	4.3	16	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12	5⅜	Beard				482	11⅛	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
14¼	9⅛	BeldBlk	1.80	20.0		108	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ¼
3⅝	¼	Beltran			4	259	1	1	1	— ⅛
34⅞	22½	BergBr	.32b	1.0	16	262	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅜	BethCp	.42t	12.4		49	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
29½	18⅛	BicCp s	.48	1.7	15	64	29⅛	28½	29	+ ½
16⅜	11½	BigV	.46	2.7	15	25	15½	14⅞	14½	— ⅜
31⅜	21⅛	BinkMf	1.00	3.4	13	25	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	9½	BioR B s			20	6	22½	23⅛	23½	+ ½
24⅞	9½	BioR A s			20	27	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
39⅛	18⅛	Blesng s	.60	1.6	11	5	36⅛	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	BlockE				60	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19⅜	11	BlountA	.45	3.0	36	110	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
23	12	BlountP s			23	171	16	15⅛	15⅞	+ ¼
14	8½	BowVal	.20			20	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅜	3¼	Bowmr			17	58	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Bowne	.44	2.1	16	78	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	19¼	Brscn g	1.60			92	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
43⅛	30¼	BrnFA	1.00	2.3	11	9	43	42⅛	43	
48	31	BrnFB	1.00	2.1	12	101	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	BrnF pf	.40	8.9		10	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Buckhn				62	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
6⅛	4⅛	Buckh pf	.50	8.9		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	6½	Bush n			7	48	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
		C								
25⅛	11⅜	CDI			13	8	26	25⅛	26	+ ¼
12⅛	6¼	CMI Cp			8	74	7⅞	7¼	7½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	CMX Cp				76	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
9⅛	7⅛	CSS n				46	9	9	9	+ ⅛
14⅛	13½	Cablv n				852	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	CaesNJ			18	100	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+ ½
7⅛	4½	CagleA			6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	10¼	CalRE	1.28	10.3	9	48	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	6½	Calprop	.86t	9.8	21	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅛	12½	Camco	.44	3.0	9	214	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Camni				33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13¼	CMarc g	.28	2.0		47	14	13⅛	14	+ ¼
23¼	13½	CanOcc	.04			357	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
67	27½	CWinc			11	19	53½	53	53	— ½
13	5	Cardiff			12	28	12⅛	12	12⅛	
3	1¼	Cardil				50	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	CareE B			17	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	CareE A	.02e	.3	16	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
51	40¼	CaroP pf	5.00	10.2		130z	49½	49¼	49¼	— ¼
5	2	Casblan				65	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
18⅛	14⅛	CasllA	.80b	4.7	12	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
32⅜	25¼	CasFd	2.20a	7.8		23	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Castind				41	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Centeni				42	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
31½	24¼	CenM pf	3.50	11.5		1402z	30½	30½	30½	— ½
14¼	11⅛	CentSe	1.67e	12.0		23	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
17	14⅝	CtryBu			14	6	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	
9⅛	5⅜	Cetec	.20	2.8		57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4	1½	ChmpH			44	649	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	13¼	ChmpP	.72	3.3	21	97	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	ChiMA s	.20	1.1	14	1362	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29	18	ChiMB s	.20	1.1	14	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
21¼	18	ChiRv	1.20a	6.3	12	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ChfDv g				11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
45½	29⅛	Citadel			6	407	45⅛	44½	44⅛	
31⅜	19	CitFst	1.00b	3.2	10	18	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	37⅛	CitFst pf	2.50	4.2		6	60	60	60	+ ⅛
50⅛	37⅛	Clarcst	2.14e	4.4		36	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	ClarkC	.30e	3.0	13	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
45	31	Clarost	.85a	2.3	9	3	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
22⅛	11¼	Clopay s	.16	1.3		21	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Cognitr			75	24	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Cohu	.20	1.8	11	26	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
5⅛	3⅛	ColF wt s				22	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	13⅞	Comfed			7	101	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Cominc	.16			194	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
15	6¼	CompD				22	15	14⅛	14⅛	
12	4½	CmpCn				79	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅜	CmpFct				83	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
21½	14⅜	Cnchm	.40	2.0	11	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ConcdF			216	188	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
25½	15	ConrCp			7	34	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ½
9⅛	4⅛	Consl			55	146	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	1¼	Conq wt				179	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
10	4	ConsOG				430	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	— ⅛
		ConOG wt				55				
18	8¼	CnStor s			16	50	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	viContA			8	222	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20	16⅛	viCntA pf				11	17	16⅛	17	
26¼	17⅛	ContMtl			10	63	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ½
14⅛	9⅛	Convst n	1.80	21.2		137	9⅛	8½	8½	—1⅛
19⅛	16	Copley n	.28e	1.5		9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	CosCr n			43	122	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	CosCr wt				228	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9½	CntrM n	.36e	3.1		103	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	Courtld	.07e	3.2		715	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8½	CrstFo	.15e	1.2	12	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
37	27⅛	Cross	1.44	3.9	17	88	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+1
48¼	30	CrowlM	1.00a	2.9	11	9	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
21¼	10⅛	CrnCP			5	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	CrCPB			7	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27¼	18	CwCP pf	1.92	7.3		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	CrownC				26	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
1⅜	¼	CrutcR				131	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅞	⅜	CrystO				850	⅛	⅛	⅛	
25	18⅛	Cubic	.39	1.8	11	26	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
31½	23⅛	CurtIce	.92	3.3	11	29	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
3	½	CustEn				171	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		D								
3	1½	DWG	.08t	4.6		29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	4⅞	DamnC				2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5½	DamEA	.94	19.8		241	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	DamEB	1.16	22.4		425	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Damson				150	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	13⅛	Dams pf	2.50	18.3		15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
26⅛	15⅛	Dams pf	3.00	20.3		33	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
20⅛	10⅛	DataPd	.16	1.1		279	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅛	Datarm			6	122	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2	DeRose				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Decorat				29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	31	DelLab	.52	1.4	11	1	38	38	38	
17	13⅛	DelVal	1.74	10.7	9	26	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
4	¼	Delmed				471	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Dsgntrn	.23t	5.6	103	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Desgnl			14	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	DevlCp			450	13	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	DynRs n	1.20	16.6		163	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	5⅛	Diag A			95	24	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Diag B			78	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29¼	6¼	DiaBth s	.20	.7	14	46	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
44½	22½	Dillrd s			19	328	41	40½	40⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Diodes			20	94	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	DirActn			21	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅜	1½	DomeP				5091	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
½	⅛	DmeP wt				43				
17½	12⅛	Domtr s	.88			217	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1
2⅛	⅛	Driller				14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	DrivHar			16	18	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
34⅞	23	Ducom	.80	2.4	41	13	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Duplex s	.52	2.6	11	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
16½	12	DurTst	.40b	2.5	18	42	16⅛	16	16⅛	
		E								
10⅛	7⅛	EAC	.40	4.1	39	59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16¼	13⅛	EECO	.32	2.2	23	35	14½	14½	14½	
10	5⅛	ERC				81	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	ESI	.37t	4.8	11	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	2	EagICl				21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅛	29	Estgp	4.17e	13.5	7	56	31⅛	31	31	— ¼
16⅛	8⅛	EchoB g	.12			1557	14¼	13	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	ElAudD				77	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
30	18⅛	ElcAm	1.40	4.9	11	16	28⅛	28½	28½	+ ⅛
8½	2⅛	ElecSd			55	87	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2	Elsinor				250	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13½	10½	EmMed	.03e	.2		15	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	EmCar			5	26	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
⅛		EgyDv wt				3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16⅛	11¼	EnDvl	3.30	26.1		28	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ¼
⅛	⅛	EngMat				7				
10⅛	4⅛	EngOil			5	12	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
1⅛	⅛	EnrSrv				87	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10¼	ESD n	.40	2.6	10	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Eroind			12	42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
24½	15½	Espey	.40	2.0	8	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	⅛	Esprit				39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
40	33¼	EsqRd	.72e	1.8	332	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
32⅛	8½	EtzLav	.11e	1.2	12	34	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ⅛
13	6	EvrJ A	.20	1.6	31	265	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	Excel	.40b	3.3	17	63	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
		F								
25⅛	17	Fablnd	.50	2.0	9	60	25	24⅛	25	
21½	8¼	FairFin			14	75	20	19¼	19½	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	FairmC				30	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19½	15	Farly pf	1.81t	5.2		403	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
9½	3⅛	Fidata				110	5	4⅛	5	
10½	5⅛	FlAusl n				212	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8½	1⅛	FCapHd				276	8	7⅛	8	
12⅛	10	FtConn	1.00a	8.4	8	11	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	FWymB	.80	6.9	13	41	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Flcrp s	.25a	1.5	9	98	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅛	11½	FischP	.68t	5.2	20	36	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	FitGE				21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32½	23⅛	FIGE pf	4.00	12.9		8	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	viFlania				12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
44	36⅛	FlaRck	.90	2.1	8	402	43⅛	43	43⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21	Fluke	1.38t	4.5	16	31	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Foodrm			7	12	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
34½	28½	Foote pf				2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	FtbllG				102	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
126	89½	FordCn g	4.00e			10z	135	135	135	—1
26½	20⅛	ForstC A	.30	1.2	27	4	24⅛	24½	24⅛	— ¼
25⅛	20⅛	ForstC B	.30	1.2	27	2	24⅛	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	ForestL			30	101	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
2	1¼	Fotoml				119	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	FrdHly			74	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	19½	FreqEl			18	6	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
10⅛	7⅛	Frieden	.28b	3.1	34	19	9	9	9	
13⅛	6⅛	FriesEn	.24t	1.9	16	58	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
11⅛	5⅛	FurVit s	.16	1.3	31	96	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		G								
6⅛	4	GRI				19	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	GTI				198	2	2	2	— ⅛
15¼	10¼	GalaxC			10	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅛	⅛	GalxyO			15	15	1	1	1	
30¼	24⅛	Garan	1.20	4.4	16	6	27⅛	26⅛	27	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	GelLit				32	7	6⅛	7	
13⅛	10¼	GelmS			41	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅛	11½	GDefns	.88	6.5	8	786	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
5	2⅛	GnEmp	.20	7.0		50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19½	13⅛	GnMicr	.10b	.6	17	6	17	17	17	
6⅛	3⅛	GenIsco			64	49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	GenvDr	.20	1.5	14	20	13⅛	13	13	
14	9½	GeoRes			5	123	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GeoR wt				10	4	4	4	
12⅛	9⅛	GeoRs pf	1.00	9.3		20	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	14½	GianF s	.50	2.0	14	531	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
20	8	GiantYl g				135	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
40⅛	25	Glatfll	1.00	2.5	13	46	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
37	24⅛	Glnmr	1.00b	3.5	27	19	28⅛	28⅛	28½	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	GlobNR				707	3	2⅛	2⅛	
6	3	GoldW				3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	½	GldFld				90	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24	17½	GorRp s	.76	3.6	9	18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
27¼	21⅛	GouldT				27	26⅛	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
11	3⅛	GrahMc	1.55e	38.8	13	345	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
24⅛	16½	GrndAu	.40	2.3	13	29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅛	Granl			26	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	GrTech			18	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
44¼	32⅛	GrtLkC	.48	1.2	21	600	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+1⅛
36	19	Greenm			14	82	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Greiner	.98t	7.4	13	12	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9¼	GrCh	.50b	4.0	12	111	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	GHCd g	.52			165	14	13⅛	14	+ ½
16⅛	10½	Gull	.05e	.4	17	10	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
		H								
10⅛	7⅛	HAL	.10e	1.0		43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
26	14	HUBC	.68a	2.8	14	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	Halifax	.04e	.8		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Halmi			57	5601	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ½
2⅛	1	Halmi wt				1066	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
29⅛	21¼	Hndym n	.15e	.6	9	16	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
28⅛	15¼	Hanfrd s	.50	1.9	15	130	26⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
2½	⅜	Harvey				19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
39½	24¼	Hasbro	.15	.4	11	548	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ¼
43	29⅛	Hasbr pf	2.00	4.7		35	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	28¼	Hasting	.40a	1.0	13	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
9⅛	7¼	Hlt n			16	89	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	HlthCr s	.38t	2.8	8	24	13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	HlthCh				227	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	HlthEx			23	138	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	HealthM	.64	3.9	11	18	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
9⅛	7½	HeinWr	.25e	3.8	8	1066	8¼	7⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
17½	11⅛	Helnick	.10	.6	10	98	17½	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Heldor				39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8	1⅛	Hellonl				55	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	HelmR				135	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	HershO			50	40	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅛	1¼	Hindrl				53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Hofman				26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	HollyC n				231	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27¼	15½	HmeG n				2282	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1
24½	20	Hmlns pf	2.95	12.6		713	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
26½	16⅛	Hormi s	.56	2.4	12	73	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6	HrnHar				79	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	⅛	HrnH wt				2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19⅛	15½	HotlPty	1.80	9.3	17	42	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	HotlP wt				5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	HouOT	.87e	27.8		428	3⅛	3	3⅛	
22⅛	13	HovnE			12	254	24	22½	23½	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Howlin	.25e	1.7	9	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	18⅛	HubelA s	.76	2.7	15	4	27⅛	27½	27⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19	HubelB s	.76	2.8	14	44	27⅛	27¼	27½	
9⅛	5⅛	Husky g	.36	6.3		1393	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
		I								
8	3⅛	ICEE n			11	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
55½	43⅛	ICH s			7	51	50¼	49½	50¼	+ ½
7⅛	3⅛	ICO			113	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	IPM				74	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	IRT Cp s				143	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	ImpGp	.12e	3.4		358	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Impind				53	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
40¼	29⅛	ImpOil g	1.60			1302	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Inflght			6	108	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12¼	Instrn s	.20	.8	24	61	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	InstSy			8	187	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	InsSy pf	.25t	10.0		8	2½	2½	2½	
13	8¼	IntCty g	.60			148	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17	10⅛	Intmk	.12b	.8		11	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	IntBknt				192	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1½	½	IntBk wt				10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10¼	5½	IntHyd			23	50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
11¼	9⅛	IIP	.96e	8.9	37	30x	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	IntProt				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6	IntSeaw				12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	2⅛	IntThr n				273	4	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	2⅛	IntThr pf				71	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	5½	Intvst				5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21½	16½	Ionics s			19	32	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
44¼	26	IroqBrd			37	17	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
		J								
15¼	11	Jaclyn	.50b	4.0	12	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
8	5⅛	Jacobs			15	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2¼	JetAm			6	143	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	Jetron	.71t	7.6	15	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6½	1⅛	JohnPd				18	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5	JohnAm	.30	4.3	12	58	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ½
12⅛	6	Johnlnd			4	72	11⅛	11	11½	+ ⅛
6	2½	JumpJk			23	55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		K								
4⅛	2⅛	KapokC			2	117	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
20	11¼	KayCp	.20	1.0	13	38	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	KayJ n	.30e	1.8	14	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	KlyOG n				35	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
23¼	14⅛	Ketchm	.45t	3.1	21	11	21½	21	21	— ⅛
4	2⅛	KeyCaB	.15t	4.0	6	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	KeyCoA	.15a	4.1	6	16	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
13¼	7¼	KeyPh			30	5638	12⅛	11⅛	12½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	KeyCo			72	47	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
2½	⅛	KeyCo wt				2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Kidde wt				10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	Kiern			18	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Kinark				6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4	2⅛	Kirby				118	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	4⅛	Kit Mfg			15	1	6	6	6	
3⅛	2	KlearV	.03e	1.5		71	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
16¼	12	Knoll			17	23	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ¼
30½	25¼	KogerC	2.32	8.8	95	69	26⅛	26¼	26½	
		L								
2⅛	1⅛	LSB				99	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1½	LaBarg				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	LaPnt			12	41	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
22	12¼	LndBnc	.60	3.7	10	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15	Lndmk	.40	2.0	7	20	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
14⅛	8½	Laser			22	280	13	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Lauren			18	10	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	15⅛	LearPP	3.00	18.9		21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12	4⅛	LeePh			27	136	11⅛	10⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
35	24⅛	Lehigh s	.40	1.2	11	3	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	LeisurT			8	70	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
8½	5¼	Levitt			10	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	LifeRst				67	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14	13⅛	LncNC n				85	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1	⅛	LncNC wt				1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15⅛	14	LncNC un				11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Lionel	.24t	3.4	6	6247	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Lionl wtA				222	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1	¼	Lionl wtB				130	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Lithd				49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Lodge				41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16⅛	LoriCp			18	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	28⅛	Lorimr			17	714	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+2
19	11⅛	Lumex	.08	.5	31	32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	LundyE			15	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Lurla			11	97	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅛	12	Lydal			19	17	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
26⅛	8½	LynCS s	.20	1.5	13	88	13⅛	13⅛	13	— ⅛
16	8⅛	LynchC	.20	1.5	26	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		M								
15⅛	12⅛	MCO Hd			15	22	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	MCO Rs				15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	MSA	.84e	9.5		39	9	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅛	⅛	MSA wt				1	1⅛	1½	1½	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	MSI Dt				16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	MSR				7	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	MacGrg				68	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	MacSch	.16	.7	60	190	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	¼	Macrod				7	2⅛	2⅛		
13⅛	6⅛	Mag Bk				24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	MaPS		1.4	3	43	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Malart g	.40e			9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24	8¼	Manad				3	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
2⅛	2½	MrthOf				357	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
24½	7⅛	MarkIV			18	77	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
61	14⅛	MartPr			15	22	45⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—2½
25½	14⅛	Masind	.20a	.8	20	11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Matec			8	12	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
22½	9⅛	MatRsh	.12	1.0	20	57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20	13	Matsci			8	24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
26⅛	15½	Matrix s			26	116	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	MayEng	1.50	24.5		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18¼	MayHw	.80	3.4	12	140	23½	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	McDow		3.3		27	6⅛	6½	6½	
7⅛	1⅛	McRae A	.20e	4.3	13	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	McRae B			16	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
84⅛	71⅛	Media	1.16	1.6	16	56	72½	72	72	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Media s	.16	1.0	19	914	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	MercSL	.30r	2.0	7	97	15	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	MetPro	.15	1.1	18	51	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	11	Metex s			10	61	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
27½	18⅛	MetroC			107	103	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	MchGn				5				
12	8¼	MidAm	.20	2.3	12	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	Midind	.40	1.2	10	700z	80½	77	77	—1
78	60⅛	MinP pf	7.36	9.6		2000z	95	95	95	+1
94	72⅛	MinP pf	8.90	9.4		131	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18	12⅛	MtchlE	.24	2.1	15	34	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	MonMg	.40	3.1	17	102	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—1
44	34⅛	MonP pf	4.40	10.4		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14¼	MoogB	.20	1.1	16	439	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20½	13⅛	MoogA	.28	1.6	16	88	19⅛	18⅛	19½	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	MMed n			14	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1½	MtgRt wt				70	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	MtgGth	1.60	8.9	11	199	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
10	8	MtgPl n	1.00	11.1		22	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Mortrn				144	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Moths	.30	1.8	21	3	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	MtMed				20	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20¼	13⅛	MovStr				20	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	MovieL				332	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	Murpin								
		Muse wt								
13¼	9⅛	Myerln	.28b	2.8	8	29	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		N								
17	9	NRM n	2.60	27.4		349	9⅛	9	9⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	NRM pf	2.60	15.3		58	17	15⅛	17	+1
11	7⅛	Nantck			19	228	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	NIGsO	.40b	4.1	10	15	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
26½	12⅛	NtPatnt	.10	.4		1280	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	NMxAr	.79	4.1	21	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
18	14⅛	NPinRt	1.06	6.0	16	57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16¼	NProc	1.25e	4.9	13	408	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7½	NWidP n			65	83	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
51½	37⅛	NYTimes	.60	1.2	18	974	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+1
6⅛	3⅛	NewbE	.25r	6.5	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20	11¼	NewLs n			15	126	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13¼	NwpEl	1.50	8.6	12	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Nichln n			22	45	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Nichols			9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5½	1⅛	NoelInd			46	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Nolex			23	67	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	NCdO g s				81	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	NIPS pf	4.25	11.1		400z	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	NuHrz			10	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅛	NuHr wt				5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11⅛	4½	NuclDt			8	206	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Numac				82	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
		O								
26¼	18⅛	OEA			14	1	20	20	20	
27½	15⅛	Oakwd s	.08	.4	20	53	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
12	4⅛	OdetA n				35	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6	OdetB				12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
38	13⅛	OhArt	.24	.7	502	8	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
33	14⅛	Olsten s	.24	.8	24	16	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
7	3¼	OOkiep				4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7½	4	Oppenh	.05e	.9		63	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	OriolH A	.15	2.1	36	45	7⅛	7	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	OriolH B	.20	2.8	36	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Ormand				3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
28⅛	19⅛	OSulvn s	.42	1.6	17	109	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
22⅛	9⅛	OxfrdF	.82t	3.6	16	45	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	OzarkH	.20	1.4	38	423	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
		P								
11⅛	5½	PLM	.12	1.1	8	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	PGEpfA	1.50	10.2		26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14½	10½	PGEpfB	1.37	9.7		2	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	PGEpfC	1.25	10.8		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	PGEpfD	1.25	10.0		28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	PGEpfE	1.25	9.4		61	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8⅛	PGEpfG	1.20	9.7		24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
36	32½	PGEpfY	4.34	12.8		23	34⅛	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
33⅛	30	PGEpfZ	4.06	12.7		41	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25½	PGEpfW	3.20	10.9		120	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	21⅛	PGEpfV	2.57	9.8		164	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	PGEpfU	2.32	9.7		208	24	24	24	+ ⅛
26	20¼	PGEpfT	2.54	9.7		207	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20¼	PGEpfS	2.62	9.8		16	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9	PGEpfH	1.12	9.6		125	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24¼	19⅛	PGEpfR	2.37	9.7		344	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	16⅛	PGEpfP	2.05	9.6		77	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
21	16	PGEpfO	2.00	9.6		49	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20½	15½	PGEpfM	1.96	9.7		50	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	PGEpfL	2.25	10.3		16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	9.7		2	21	21	21	
22⅛	18⅛	PGEpfJ	2.32	10.5		2	22	22	22	— ⅛
11⅛	8½	PGEpfI	1.09	9.7		30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19⅛	PGTrn	1.24	4.2	11	11	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
44⅛	25½	PacLt pf	4.36	9.9		45tz	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
44⅛	35	PacLt pf	4.40	9.6		6170z	46	45	46	+2½
47⅛	36⅛	PacLt pf	4.40	9.7		200z	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
47⅛	38⅛	PacLt pf	4.50	9.6		250z	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
50⅛	40	PacLt pf	4.75	10.0		9752	51	50	50	
46⅛	40	Pacif pf	5.00	10.0		2100z	50	50	50	
		PallCp s	.38	1.1	27	544	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Pantasi				38				
35½	19⅛	ParkCh	1.00a	2.9	11	31	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+1
13⅛	7⅛	PatTch			33	311	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	PaulPt			6	49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PayFon			61	14				
45½	23	PenEM	.60	2.2	12	14	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
28⅛	17½	PenTr	1.20	4.5	10	21	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
1⅛	⅛	PE Cp	.25t	57.1		6				
26⅛	22	PenRE s	2.60	8.2	11	61	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	PenobS	.40	3.7		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Penril	.20	2.5	408	43	8	8	8	
3	⅛	Pentron				6				
30⅛	24⅛	PerinIC	.80	2.9		22	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Perinl	1.10	8.8		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	Perinl pf				40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		PetLw				541	1			
8⅛	5⅛	PetLe pf	1.65	29.3		19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11	5⅛	PetLe pf	2.28	38.0		47	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	PetLe pf	3.32	37.0		42	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PhilLD	.26e	12.2	3	218	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
		PicoPd				26				
11⅛	3⅛	Pier 1 wt			7	41	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	PionrSy				18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	5⅛	PitWVa	.56	10.2	10	31	5⅛	5½	5½	
80½	68⅛	Pittway	1.80	2.3	12	9	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Pizzain	.08	1.2		52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	PlcrD g	.30			31	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
19⅛	13½	PlyGm s	.16	.9	17	417	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PlyR A				26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	PopeEv				116	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	PortSys			31	99	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	PostlPr	.20	1.4	13	16	14⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PrairO s				68	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
26⅛	13½	PrattL s	.72	2.8	12	5	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	PremRs				170	⅛	⅛	⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	PresR A	1.00	6.7	5	7	15⅛	15	15	
13⅛	9	PresR B	1.00	8.5	4	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3½	Presid			15	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	PropCT	1.60	7.9	13	17	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	17	PrvEn s	1.64	6.2	9	22	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Pat pfC	2.34	10.1		28	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
35	30⅛	Pat pfE	4.37	13.1		28	33⅛	33½	33⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	PuntaG				62	5	4⅛	5	
		Q								
10⅛	7½	Queb g s	.14	2.9		3	9½	9½	9½	
		R								
7⅛	5½	RAI	.33t	4.9	21	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	RMS El				29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15½	Ragan	.12	.6	42	7	20½	20½	20½	
27⅛	15	Ransbg	.72	3.6	25	251	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Raven	.42	3.8	8	5	11	10⅛	11	
17⅛	16	RltSa n	1.42e	8.3		45	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	RltSo wt				26	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Redlaw				84	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	RegalB	.60b	3.8	14	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
51	36	ResrtA				348	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	RstAsB			14	89	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	RstAsA			13	26	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	RexNor	.10e	2.5	9	16	4	4	4	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	RibletP	.20	1.7	17	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	RioAl g	.60	3.2		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	11	Rckwy s	.28	1.4	27	651	19⅛	18	19⅛	+1⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Rogers	.12	.6	21	45	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	RoonyP				241	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
34	22⅛	Rudick	.56a	2.3	10	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	RBW			8	25	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	18½	Rykoff	.60	2.5	15	15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
		S								
8⅛	3½	SFM			10	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	7	SFN pfA				2	8	8	8	
40⅛	25⅛	SJW s	1.57	4.4	12	2x	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
4½	2⅛	SMD			10	25	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Sage				15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13	11⅛	StJoeG n				293	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9	5	Salem			17	67	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Samsn n				10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	SDgo pf	.88	9.6		33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	SDgo pf	2.47	9.8		19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
39⅛	32⅛	SDgo pf	4.65	13.5		24	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	SDgo pf	2.68	10.2		22	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
20	12½	Sondpl s				8	13	12⅛	13	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Sandy n			12	189	14⅛	14½	14½	
6⅛	3⅛	Sanmk s			17	52	6	5⅛	6	
7	5	Saund B	.15	2.8	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Saund pf	1.20	11.3		21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	SaxoO n	1.20	19.6		161	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	Sbarro n			29	102	24⅛	24	24½	— ⅛
		Sceptr n				4	2⅛	2½	2½	
32⅛	19⅛	Scheib	.56	1.8	15	105	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
5⅛	1⅛	SchoolP			68	54	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Schwab	.48	3.7	39	5	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	SciMgt	.10	1.7		26	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
32	11½	SciLsg				5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40¼	32⅛	Scope	.43	1.2	11	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
20	12⅛	ScurRn	.25e	2.0		8	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
92	47⅛	StdCp	.50	.6	8	1	88	88	88	+1
2½	1½	Seaport				53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	SecCap	.16	1.5	6	140	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	SelsPro				43	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅛	SelsDlt				48				
8⅛	3½	Selas			24	30	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SelisAS			34	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Semtch				6	3⅛	3	3	
14¼	9⅛	Srvisco	.28	2.2		3	12½	12½	12½	
12⅛	8⅛	Servo			15	12	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Servotr	.86t	7.6	17	9	11	11	11	
12⅛	8⅛	Seton s	.09	.9	11	9	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅛	ShaerS	.70a	4.3	9	128	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Sharon				253				
15⅛	7⅛	Shopwl s	.16t			96	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	4⅛	SierHS n			29	153	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	SierSp s			36	121	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Sieren				9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	4	Sitco			25	35	7	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	SikesA	.20	1.7	13	64	11⅛	11¼	11½	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Silvrest				13	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	14½	SmithA	.80	2.9	5	98	27⅛	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	SmithB	.80	3.0	5	63	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24¼	Smith pf	2.12	6.4		90	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	Solitron			13	92	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
16⅛	7	SorgPr n			33	88	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
		SoTex				22	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	SCEd pf	1.02	9.2		87	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SCEd pf	1.06	9.2		36	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	SCEd pf	1.08	9.2		159	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10	SCEd pf	1.19	9.5		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	SCEd pf	1.45	9.2		73	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
105½	79½	SCEd pf	8.54	8.4		456	102	101⅛	102	
25⅛	18⅛	SCEd pf	2.30	8.9		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	SCEd pf	2.21	8.6		31	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
93	71⅛	SCEd pf	8.70	9.4		15	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
98	74	SCEd pf	8.96	9.5		95	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—2¼
4	2⅛	SwBcp n			7	4	3⅛	3⅛		
15⅛	5½	Spcirm s			16	553	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ½
7⅛	4⅛	SpedOP				18	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	Spencer				14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
11⅛	3	Sprdth n				121	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	¼	Spndl wt				15	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	SHavn	.08	1.5	44	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
78⅛	66⅛	StdShr	16.50r	21.8	11	19	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
17	7⅛	Stonwd			60	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	StephM			23	44	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10	4⅛	Staley				150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
22⅛	16⅛	Stepan	.72	3.3	12	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	StrlCap				15	7	6⅛	7	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	SterlEl				58	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
22½	14	SterlExl	.24	1.3	19	34	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6¼	StevlSt	.10t	.9	21	328	12⅛	12	12⅛	
7⅛	1½	StrutW				14	7½	7½	7½	
4⅛	3⅛	SumitE	.33t	8.0		20	4	4	4	
14⅛	12	SumtE pf	1.90	14.7		96	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅛	SunCty				3	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SunSL				35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	SunBN n				337	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	SunJr	.48	1.9	15	11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	SupFd s	.24	1.3	16	121	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	SupCre				40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	Supind s	.20a	1.5	9	137	13⅛	13	13	
19⅛	13⅛	SuprSr	.30	1.9	12	19	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Susqueh				8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	SwftEng				7	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Swiftln	1.20	4.8		417	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Synalov				11	4⅛	4	4⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	SysEn s	.18	1.6	11	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		T								
9⅛	4⅛	T Bar	.33t	6.0	39	38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	TIE				405	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	5⅛	TII			25	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	TabPrd	.20	1.1	14	11	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	TandBr			19	58	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
23½	11⅛	Tasty	.40	2.0	14	148	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2	Team				50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	TchAm				134	3	2⅛	3	
22⅛	9⅛	TchSym			13	113	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	17½	TchOp s		5.8	17	167	27⅛	27½	27½	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	TechTo			12	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	TechIrl	.38	2.3	10	17	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Techne				77	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
400	122	TejonR	1.00e	.2	600	5700z	455	400	400	+80
4⅛	1	Telecon				108	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	26½	Teleflex	.50	1.1	19	214	44⅛	43⅛	44	
13⅛	9⅛	TelDta	.40a	3.0	18	36	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Telsci			51	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Telspnh				126	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	4	Tennay			15	32	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
10½	5⅛	Tenner				3	10	10	10	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	TexCd s	1.30			264x	17⅛	17	17½	+ ⅛
28	9⅛	TexAir			2	373	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	TexAE	.24t	5.8		337	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17	TexAE pf	2.57	14.5		24	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
5	3⅛	ThrD B	.06	1.6	11	38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	ThrD A	.10	2.7	13	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Tofu s			27	238	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
39½	29	TolEd pf	4.25	11.3		180z	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
72	55	TolEd pf	8.32	11.4		770z	73	72	73	+1
67	51½	TolEd pf	7.76	11.8		40z	65⅛	65	65⅛	—1⅛
9⅛	2½	Tortel	.38t	13.6		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	TotlPt g	.24			484	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	TotPt wt				298	⅛	⅛	⅛	
29½	23¼	TotPt pf	2.88	10.6		19	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	TrnsLx	.20t	1.3	13	281	16⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13	TrnsTec	.64	4.1	10	61	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18¼	14⅛	Tranzon	.44	2.6	8	39	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅛	TriSM				23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	TrioCp	1.24t	10.8	63	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	TubMex				245	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	TurnB n			29	1225	12½	12⅛	12½	— ½
31⅛	22⅛	TurnrC	1.28	4.9	18	380	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
10	7⅛	TrnEa n	.35e	3.7		40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Tyir wt s				15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		U								
3⅛	⅛	UNA				52	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	2	USR Ind				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
30	8⅛	Ultrote			35	1029	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Unicorp			4	80	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	12⅛	Unicp pf	.75	5.6		1	13½	13½	13½	
11⅛	8⅛	Unimar	1.93e	22.4		330	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	UAirPd	.54b	2.4	14	18	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
26	17⅛	UnCosF s	.50	2.6	6	81	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	UFoodA	.10a	4.7		345	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	UFoodB	.20	10.0		53	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
16¼	11⅛	UIMed			13	77	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	USAG wt				18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	UnitelV				42	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14½	Unitil n	1.72	6.9	8	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	UnvCm			12	42	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
8½	6⅛	UnivRs			13	39	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	UnivRu	.80	3.5	152	7	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	UnvPat				31	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
		V								
9½	8	VHT n				54	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	VHT wt				38	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
10½	9⅛	VST	1.30e	13.3		90	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15¼	VallyR s	1.48	6.5	13	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
32	21⅛	Valspr s	.52	1.7	16	29	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	
14¼	2⅛	Verit				313	11⅛	8⅛	9⅛	—2
33⅛	15⅛	VtAmC	.40	2.4	12	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	VtRsh				5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	Vernit	.20	2.1	31	34	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
6	2⅛	Vertple			29	112	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Viatech				10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9	3⅛	Vicon				12	5	4⅛	5	
4⅛	1⅛	Vintge				35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	13	Virco	.04r	.2	14	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
10	7⅛	VisualG	.30b	3.2	10	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12½	7⅛	Vonlex	.40	3.8	12	41	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17½	VulcCp	.80a	3.3	14	21	24½	23⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6	Vyquest			10	52	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
		W								
7⅛	3⅛	WTC			29	8	5½	5⅛	5½	
7⅛	5	WlkEn n	1.28	25.0		137	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	15	WangB	.16	.9		2311	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
29	14⅛	WangC	.11	.6		8	18½	18	18½	
1½	⅛	WrnC wt				290	⅛		⅛	
12⅛	4⅛	WshHl s			8	51	11¼	11	11¼	
130	86¼	WshPst	1.12	.9	15	49	128	127	128	
20⅛	15	WRIT s	1.28	6.3	14	50	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	Walsc A	.28	3.0	13	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	Walsc B	.16	2.0	15	4	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Wthrd				116	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
9¼	6½	Weblnv n	.37e	4.6		14	8	8	8	
1¼	⅛	Webln wt				27	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	⅛	Webcor				107	1½	1	1	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Wedco	.02e	.6		2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Wedotn	1.44	13.2	8	35	11⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Welman	.16	3.5	5	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10	7½	WeldTb				18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14	8½	Weldtrn			12	42	10½	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	5½	Wellco			6	23	22⅛	20⅛	21	—1⅛
2⅛	⅛	WelAm				6	⅛		⅛	
4⅛	2½	WelGrd				37	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	23½	Wesco	.66	1.7	15	114	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Wespcp				47	⅛		⅛	— ⅛
42	35⅛	WTex pf	4.40	10.4		10z	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
18⅛	5⅛	WstBrC			17	149	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	9½	Walbr g	.20		12	549	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6¼	WDigitl			30	179	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
15⅛	5⅛	WstHlt s			10	21	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ½
21⅛	18	WtSLT	1.38	7.9	14	71	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
24½	12	WhrEn s			20	341	17⅛	17½	17½	
3½	1⅛	Wichita				205	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3	Wickes			10	4845	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Wickes wt				146	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	26⅛	Wicks pf	2.50	7.4		328	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	29	Wicks pf	2.50	8.3		236	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Wiener n	.40	3.6	8	2	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	WilshB				7	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	WinE B				28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	WinE A				6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
23⅛	17½	Wintin	2.24e	11.9	8	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Wdstrm	.40	3.7	40	116	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+1½
24¼	12⅛	WkWear	.52	2.2	8	23	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
5½	2	WwdeE				640	2⅛	1⅛	2	
17⅛	11¼	WWde pf	1.80	16.2		47	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21¼	9	Worthn				38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	17½	Wrathr	.02	.1	27	184	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
		Y								
8⅛	5⅛	YankCo			10	15	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	7¼	YnkCo pf	1.15	15.1		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		Z								
8⅛	3⅛	Zimer				137	5⅛	5	5⅛	

Floating-Rate Notes

Feb. 5

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Allied Irish 95	8⅛	19-06	100.00	100.10
Allied Irish 92	8⅛	17-04	100.08	100.18
Allied Irish Perp	8⅛	20-05	98.30	98.80
Atlantic Fin 89/94	8⅛	28-02	99.95	100.10
Autopistas 95	8⅛	07-05	99.89	99.99
Bco Comm Ital 96	8⅛	06-06	100.03	100.13
Bco Naz Lavoro 91	8⅛	28-04	100.03	100.13
Bco Di Napoli 97	8⅛	10-02	99.69	99.79
Bco Di Roma 89/91	8⅛	09-06	99.95	100.05
Bco Di Roma 92	8⅛	29-05	99.64	99.74
Bco Santo Spirito 91	8¼	29-05	99.58	99.68
Bco Di Sicilia 92	8⅛	05-06	99.70	99.98
Bangkok Bk 00(Mthly)	8⅛	11-04	97.50	98.50
Bco Corp 97 (Mthly)	8⅛	09-03	97.00	97.25
Bk Boston 00 (Cap)	8⅛	12-03	99.93	100.03
Bk Boston 01		10-05	99.88	99.98
Bk Greece 91/94	8⅛	21-04	97.50	98.50
Bk Greece 93/97	8⅛	13-02	97.50	98.50
Bk Helsinki 99 Mthly	8⅛	21-02	99.70	99.95
Bk Ireland 89	8⅛	28-02	100.08	100.15
Bk Montreal 96	8⅛	29-04	100.25	100.45
Bk Montreal 91	8½	30-04	100.25	100.45
Bk Nyc Tranche A 97	8⅛	05-03	99.30	99.50
Bk Nova Scotia 88/93	8½	30-04	100.20	100.30
Bk Nova Scotia 94	8⅛	14-07	100.30	100.40
Bk Scotland Perp	8⅛	14-05	99.98	100.08
Bk Tokyo 93	8½	24-04	100.04	100.19
Bk Tokyo Feb88/91	8¼	-	100.02	100.12
Bk Tokyo Dec88/91	8⅛	12-06	100.03	100.13
Bankamerica O/S 96	8⅛	27-03	99.30	99.55
Bankers Trust 00	8⅛	11-03	99.90	100.00
Bankers Trust 94	8¼	27-03	100.12	100.22
Bfl Capital 96	8⅛	13-02	100.16	100.26
Boll Fin 87/91		-	99.25	100.25
Bbl 97	8⅛	04-08	97.25	98.25
Bbl Int 95	8⅛	17-06	100.01	100.11
Bbl Int 99	8⅛	11-04	100.04	100.14
Bbl Int 93 (Mthly)	8⅛	17-04	99.54	99.64
Bq Indosuez 97 Cap	8⅛	20-05	98.15	98.25
Bq Indosuez 99	8⅛	24-03	100.56	100.66
Bue 89	8⅛	20-03	99.95	100.15
Bice Ex Wts 96	8.1025	17-03	99.94	100.04
Bice 97 (Cap)	8⅛	18-02	98.55	98.65
Bice 99	8⅛	13-03	100.07	100.17
Bq Indosuez 97 (Cap)	8⅛	19-02	98.55	98.65
Bnp 95	8¼	-	101.27	101.37
Bnp 97 (Cap)	8⅛	21-04	98.60	98.78
Bnp 86/96	8⅛	13-06	100.34	100.44
Bnp 99	8⅛	05-06	100.00	100.15
Bnp 88/91	8½	04-03	101.02	101.12
Bnp Jul96	8⅛	22-07	100.05	100.15
Bnp 05 (Mthly)	8⅛	17-04	99.40	99.50
Bq Paribas Perp	8⅛	11-03	100.41	100.51
Bq Worms 89/94	8⅛	-	100.15	100.65
Barclays Bk Perpnew	8⅛	02-07	100.20	100.30
Barclays Perpnew 2		14-08	99.88	99.98
Barclays O/S 95	8⅛	31-07	101.04	101.14
Barclays O/S Perp	8⅛	01-05	100.43	100.53
Barclays O/S 04	8⅛	04-03	100.12	100.22
Barings 01	8⅛	15-07	98.80	99.05
Belgium Perp	8⅛	13-02	100.04	100.14
Belgium Dec99/04 Mth	8⅛	18-06	99.95	100.05
Belgium 00 (Mthly)	8⅛	28-02	99.87	100.05
Belgium 00/05 (Mth)	8⅛	28-02	99.92	100.02
Belgium Jul05	8⅛	23-07	99.58	99.68
Belgium 96 (A)	8⅛	09-07	99.84	99.94
Belgium 91	8⅛	19-08	99.72	100.02
Belgium 94/04	8⅛	09-07	100.03	100.13
Belgium Oct99/04	8½	11-04	100.02	100.12
Ccce 98	8⅛	12-02	100.35	100.45
Ccce 05	8⅛	18-07	100.00	100.10
Cnca 90/95	8½	09-06	100.07	100.19
Cnt 00	8⅛	13-02	100.03	100.13
Cibc 95/05 (Mthly)	8¼	26-03	99.70	99.80
Cibc 2084	8⅛	24-07	100.12	100.22
Cibc 96 (Wkly)	8	28-02	99.95	100.10
Carteret S+L 94	8⅛	29-05	99.45	99.55
Central Int 97/00	8.225	12-05	99.94	100.04
Centrust 92/95	8⅛	02-04	99.45	99.55
Chase Man O/S 93	8⅛	31-07	100.15	100.25
Chase Man Corp 09	8⅛	05-03	99.95	100.05
Chase Man Corp Oo	8⅛	12-03	99.80	99.90
Chase Man 97	8⅛	26-03	98.18	98.28
Chemical 94	8¼	27-03	100.07	100.17
Chemical 96 (Wkly)	8	26-02	97.58	97.73
Chemical 99	8⅛	28-02	99.58	99.68
Chemical Feb 97	8⅛	18-02	99.58	99.68
Chemical Oct 97	8⅛	09-04	99.60	99.70
Christiania Bk 94	8⅛	04-03	99.75	100.50
Chrysler 92	9⅛	19-03	99.00	
Citicorp 05	8.2875	27-02	99.37	99.47
Citicorp Aug96(Wkly)	8	13-02	97.55	97.70
Citicorp Sep96	8	11-03	99.62	99.72
Citicorp Ptep 96	8⅛	30-04	99.91	100.01
Citicorp 97	8⅛	10-07	99.04	99.14
Citicorp 98	8.1375	28-02	98.95	99.05
Citicorp Ptep 97	8	30-04	99.93	100.03
Comalco 93	8	18-03	99.62	99.72
Comerica 97	8⅛	27-03	98.70	98.85
Commerzbk Feb89	8⅛	21-02	100.01	100.11
Commerzbk Nov89	8⅛	28-05	100.10	100.20
Commerzbk Feb93 Ex	8⅛	06-05	100.20	100.30
Comm Urb Montreal 91	8⅛	18-03	99.92	100.02
Comp Fin Cic 97(Mth)	8⅛	12-05	99.44	99.54
Council Of Europe 93	8⅛	21-04	99.98	100.08
Ccf 86/98	8⅛	26-03	100.01	100.11
Ccf 98/95	8⅛	09-04	100.02	100.12
Ccf 94	8.165	27-02	99.95	100.05
Ccf 97 (Mthly)	8	27-03	99.40	99.50
Ccf 92	8.43	18-04	100.06	100.18
Cepme 87/92	8⅛	12-06	100.54	100.64
Cr Du Nord 97	8⅛	24-04	100.03	100.13
Cr Foncier 95	8⅛	13-06	99.78	99.88
Cr Foncier Oct97	8⅛	09-04	99.80	99.90
Cr For Export 92	8⅛	01-07	100.00	100.10
Cr Lyonnais 93/96	8½	11-04	100.53	100.63
Cr Lyonnais 98/97	8⅛	09-04	100.03	100.13
Cr Lyonnais 89/94	8⅛	08-07	100.05	100.15
Cr Lyonnais 91/95	8⅛	29-05	100.87	100.97
Cr Lyonnais 99	8⅛	27-06	100.35	100.45
Cr Lyonnais Jan92/96	8⅛	21-07	100.38	100.48
Cr Lyonnais 97 (Cap)	8¼	-	98.77	98.87
Cred Lyonnais 93	8¼	17-07	99.85	99.95
Cr Lyonnais 00	8⅛	10-07	100.16	100.26
Cr Lyonnais Jun92/96	8⅛	16-06	100.48	100.58
Cr National 88	8⅛	21-07	100.23	100.33
Cr National 98/94	8⅛	11-03	100.03	100.13
Cr National 00	8.425	28-02	100.16	100.26
Creditanstalt 94	8⅛	14-07	100.28	100.38
Creditanstalt 96	8⅛	27-02	100.06	100.16
Cr Italiano 92	8¼	05-06	100.09	100.19
Daiichi Kangyo 96	8⅛	13-05	100.15	100.25
Dano 96/99 (Mthly)	8¼	09-04	100.00	100.10
Denmark Oct 88/00	8⅛	15-04	100.10	100.20
Denmark 99/04	8½	19-02	100.53	100.63
Die Erste Oest 92/94	8⅛	25-07	99.83	99.93
Dresdner Fin 93	8⅛	21-04	101.08	101.18
Dresdner Fin 89	8⅛	28-03	99.97	100.07
Dresdner Fin 92	8⅛	27-02	100.15	100.25
Eldorado Nuc 89	8¼	28-02	99.98	100.13
Edf 99	8⅛	27-02	101.09	101.18
Edf 97 (Mthly) (Ex)	8⅛	16-03	99.80	99.90
Enel 00/05 (Mthly)	8⅛	29-05	99.65	99.75
Enel Oo	8⅛	03-03	99.96	100.06
Eec 90	8⅛	08-07	99.78	99.83
Exterior Intl 91/96	8⅛	23-06	100.02	100.12
Ferrovie 95 (Mthly)	8⅛	30-03	99.77	99.87
Ferrovie 92/99	8⅛	28-02	99.98	100.08
Ferrovie May 97	8⅛	15-05	99.61	99.71
Finland 98 (Mthly)	7.89	30-04	99.50	99.75
Finnish Paper 90/95	8¼	30-07	99.96	100.06
First Boston 91/94	8⅛	29-05	99.35	99.85
First Bk Syst 96	8⅛	13-02	99.25	99.40
First Bk Syst 97	8⅛	18-02	99.35	99.48
First Bk Syst 10	8¼	26-02	99.20	99.35
First Chicago 97	8⅛	-	98.80	99.00
First Chicago 92	8.1425	18-02	98.80	99.05
First Chicago 94	8⅛	21-02	98.85	99.05
First Inter 95	8⅛	06-03	99.95	100.05
Ford 91	8⅛	15-05	99.74	99.84
Fortune S+L 92	8⅛	24-04	99.45	99.55
Full Int 94/96	8⅛	15-07	100.25	100.35
Genfinance 92/94	8⅛	22-07	100.22	100.32
Gzb 89	8⅛	13-02	99.95	100.15
Gzb 92	8⅛	11-03	99.80	100.30
Gzb Perp	8⅛	14-05	98.95	99.20
Gira 91	8⅛	27-03	100.50	100.80
Gt Amer'n 1St Sav 92	8½	17-04	99.53	99.63
Gt Western 92/95	8⅛	06-03	98.00	98.25
Grindlays 92	8⅛	27-03	100.04	100.14
Grindlays 94	8⅛	04-06	100.04	100.14
Gt Western 89/94	8¼	24-03	99.25	99.45
Hill Samuel 96	8⅛	27-02	99.80	100.00
Hill Samuel Perp	8⅛	29-05	96.50	97.50
Hispano 91/95	8⅛	24-04	99.75	99.85
Homestead S+L 95 Cap	8½	24-02	98.25	98.55
Hong Kong Perp 1	8½	14-03	99.92	100.02
Hong Kong Perp 2	8⅛	05-03	99.84	99.94
Hydro 02 (Mthly)	8⅛	21-07	99.10	99.20
Hydro 05 (Mthly)	8⅛	01-05	99.83	99.93
Iceland 95/00	8⅛	14-07	99.25	99.35
Indonesia 88/93	8⅛	09-04	99.88	100.05
Indonesia 01	8⅛	07-08	98.95	99.10
Ibj Nov88	8⅛	20-05	100.10	100.30
Ireland 96/99	8⅛	17-03	100.08	100.18
Ireland 97	8⅛	20-02	100.00	100.10
Ireland 94	8⅛	10-07	100.05	100.15
Iselmer 90	8¼	12-05	99.92	100.02
Italy 99	8⅛	04-03	99.96	100.06
Italy 89/94	8⅛	12-05	99.97	100.02
Italy 05	8⅛	28-02	99.77	99.87
Italy 08	7⅛	19-06	99.25	99.35
Jp Morgan 97	8½	20-02	100.25	100.35
Kop Feb92	8¼	04-08	100.23	100.33
Kemira Oy 95	8⅛	25-03	100.24	100.34
Kleinwort Ben 96	8½	27-03	100.00	100.10
Kleinwort Ben Perp	8⅛	29-05	99.10	99.60
Lincoln S+L 99	8⅛	12-06	99.45	99.55
Linfin Corp 95	8¼	14-02	99.18	99.28
Lloyds Bk Perp	8½	09-06	100.32	100.42
Lloyds Bank Perp	8¼	21-02	100.10	100.20
Lloyds 93	8⅛	30-04	100.58	100.68
Lloyds 92	8½	06-06	100.28	100.38
Lloyds 04	8⅛	18-04	100.10	100.20
Ltcb 92	8⅛	28-05	100.10	100.20
Malaysia 94/09	8⅛	18-06	99.40	99.50
Malaysia 00/15 (Mth)	8⅛	15-04	97.35	97.55
Malaysia Apr89/92	8⅛	09-04	99.85	100.05
Malaysia Dec89/92	8⅛	05-06	99.90	100.10
Malaysia 88/93	8½	28-02	99.94	100.04
Malaysia 08/05	8⅛	03-04	98.52	98.62
Man Han 94	8⅛	28-02	99.98	100.08
Man Han 96 (Wkly)	8⅛	19-02	97.60	97.75
Mar Mid 88	8¼	12-03	98.23	98.33
Mar Mid 94	8⅛	09-04	100.00	100.10
Mar Mid 09	8⅛	18-03	99.80	99.98
Mar Mid 96	8⅛	19-03	99.80	99.90
Mcorp 97 (Mthly)	8⅛	14-05	97.00	98.00
Mellon Bk 96	8⅛	28-02	99.95	100.05
Midland Bk Perp	8⅛	19-06	100.08	100.18
Midland Bk Perp New	8⅛	18-03	100.18	100.28
Midland Intl 92	8⅛	09-06	100.60	100.70
Midland Intl 91	9	30-04	100.08	100.28
Midland Intl 99	8⅛	06-03	100.00	100.10
Mitsui Fin 97 (Cap)	8⅛	28-04	99.05	99.15
Mitsui Fin 96	8⅛	04-03	100.10	100.20
Mgn Grenfell 94	8⅛	14-07	99.85	100.00
Jp Morgan 97	7.9875	19-03	99.95	100.05
Nat Bk Detroit 96	8⅛	27-03	99.40	99.55
Nbk Detroit 05	8⅛	18-03	99.40	99.55
Nat West Perp (A)	8⅛	09-07	100.22	100.32
Nat West Perp (B)	8⅛	10-02	100.16	100.26
Nat West Fin 91	8⅛	21-07	100.12	100.22
Nat West Fin 94	8⅛	18-04	100.22	100.32
Nat West Perp (C)	8⅛	27-02	99.88	99.98
Nat West 94	8⅛	16-04	100.10	100.20
Nat West Fin 92	8½	15-04	101.50	
Nat West Fin Perp	8⅛	13-05	100.77	100.87
Neste Oy 94	8⅛	27-02	99.98	100.08
New Zealand 87	8½	09-04	100.08	100.18
New Zealand 01	8⅛	04-08	99.58	99.68
Nz Steel Dev 92	8⅛	24-06	100.00	100.10
Nordic Int 91	8⅛	12-05	99.75	100.25
Okb 86	8⅛	29-05	100.02	100.12
Okb 94	8⅛	28-05	100.25	100.50
Okb 95/99	8⅛	11-04	100.04	100.14
Offshore Mining 91	8⅛	04-06	100.05	100.15
Pirelli 91/94	8⅛	27-02	99.90	100.00
Pac 97	8¼	12-03	99.63	99.73
Pk Banken 88/91	8⅛	19-03	99.95	100.15
Queensland (Gol) 96	8⅛	12-05	100.00	100.10
Renfe 91	8⅛	27-03	100.00	100.10
Rio 94	8⅛	21-02	99.38	99.48
Rep Bk Dallas 97	8⅛	20-02	98.00	99.00
Rep Ny 09	8⅛	19-03	99.69	99.75
Rep Ny 10	8⅛	14-04	99.60	99.70
Rothschilds 2015	8⅛	09-07	93.70	94.20
Rbc 05	8⅛	10-02	99.95	100.05
Rbs Perp	8⅛	11-06	100.12	100.22
Saitama 91/93	8⅛	05-06	100.15	100.25
Sanwa Int Fin 94/04	8¼	29-07	100.12	100.22
Sanwa Int Fin 95	8⅛	19-02	99.92	100.02
Scandi Fin Apr93	8⅛	15-04	99.75	100.50
Scandi Fin Dec93	8⅛	23-06	99.43	99.53
Scotland Intl 92	8⅛	24-03	100.23	100.33
Sec Pacific 97	8⅛	21-02	99.58	99.68
Seat 98/93	8¼	24-06	99.90	100.20
Sfe Int 89	8⅛	03-06	99.90	100.20
Sfe Int 91	8⅛	19-06	99.75	100.25
Soc Gen Mar94	8⅛	18-03	100.02	100.12
Soc Gen Nov94	8⅛	07-05	100.50	100.60
Soc Gen 97	8⅛	18-03	100.11	100.21
Sncb 91 Jan	8⅛	23-04	99.75	99.95
Sncb 91 Nov	8⅛	20-05	100.42	100.52
Spain 2000	8.1125	17-06	99.94	100.04
Spain 92/97	8⅛	27-02	100.23	100.33
Spain 05 (Mthly)	8⅛	20-03	99.48	99.58
Spain 88/93	8⅛	28-02	99.50	100.50
Spain 99	8⅛	29-05	100.01	100.11
Sparbankernas 91	8.2875	23-07	99.92	100.02
Stand Chart 94	8⅛	07-07	100.15	100.25
Stand Chart 91	8⅛	20-05	100.05	100.15
Stand Chart Mismatch	8⅛	02-07	98.85	99.00
Stand Chart Perp 3	8.3375	04-06	99.81	99.91
Stand Chart Perp	8⅛	07-05	100.25	100.35
Sumitomo Tst 92/94	8⅛	13-02	100.10	100.20
Sundsvallsbanken 92	8⅛	19-03	99.62	99.87
Sweden 80	8⅛	05-06	100.32	100.37
Sweden 90/05	7⅛	10-07	99.68	99.78
Sweden 92/05 (Mthly)	8	18-04	99.28	99.38
Sweden 89/99	8¼	29-05	99.78	99.83
Taiyo Kobe 97 (Cap)	8⅛	-	98.48	98.59
Taiyo 92/04	8⅛	26-05	100.12	100.22
Takugin 92/94	8⅛	18-03	100.12	100.22
Takugin Cap 97	8⅛	09-04	99.73	99.83
Texas Commerce 97	8⅛	26-02	97.40	97.50
Tokai Asia 94/99	8⅛	12-06	100.15	100.25
Tordom 92	8⅛	14-02	100.24	100.34
Toyo Tst 92/99	8⅛	16-06	100.14	100.24
Ub Norway 91	8.0925	21-05	98.87	99.37
Ub Norway 99	8⅛	21-02	98.75	99.25
Utd Kingdom 90/92	7⅛	07-04	99.97	100.02
Wells Fargo Sept 97	8⅛	27-03	99.30	99.40
Wells Fargo 92	8.1625	28-02	98.98	99.00
Wells Fargo 00	8⅛	10-02	99.28	99.38
Wells Fargo Feb 97	8⅛	13-02	99.30	99.40
Wms Glyn 91	8⅛	18-03	100.00	100.25
Woodside Finance 97L	8⅛	28-04	99.48	99.58
World Bk Perp	7.6779	14-03	99.00	101.00
World Bk 89/94	7.63	28-02	98.60	98.80
Yokohama 91/94	8⅛	02-04	100.12	100.22
Yokohama 97 (Cap)	8⅛	15-02	98.18	98.28
Zentralsparkass 91	8⅛	15-07	100.45	100.65

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Abbey National 92/00	11⅛	15-04	99.18	99.28
Alliance+Leic Soc 93	11⅛	25-05	99.30	99.40
Anglia 97	11⅛	14-04	99.54	99.64
Anz Bkg 97	11⅛	14-02	100.10	100.20
Bk Montreal 94	12⅛	27-03	100.10	100.20
Bk Nova Scotia 00	12.975	30-04	99.85	99.95
Bk Tokyo 88/90	11⅛	21-02	100.12	100.62
Bq Indosuez 91	11⅛	21-02	100.03	100.13
Belgium 94	13	10-04	100.15	100.25
Bristol + West 92	11⅛	22-04	99.48	99.58
Britannia 93	11½	08-04	99.50	99.60
Citicorp 97 Gbp	11.975	19-03	99.12	99.22
Citicorp 89/91	11⅛	17-02	99.40	99.50
Cepme 96	12⅛	24-03	100.20	100.30
Cr Foncier 00	13⅛	09-04	100.20	100.30
Cr National 91/95	11⅛	18-03	100.12	100.22
Denmark 93/98	11⅛	26-02	100.35	100.45
Halifax B/S 92	11⅛	07-04	99.20	99.30
Halifax 96	13⅛	20-05	99.75	99.85
Ifi 94	13⅛	15-04	100.10	100.20
Ireland 93	11⅛	14-02	100.50	100.60
Ireland 96	11⅛	06-03	99.92	100.02
Lloyds Euro 96	11⅛	26-02	99.90	100.00
Mtg Bk Den 96/99	13	16-04	100.00	100.50
Mini 10	12	07-02	99.75	100.25
Nationwide B.S. 95	11⅛	08-04	99.28	99.38
New Zealand 97 Tr1	11⅛	14-02	99.60	99.70
New Zealand 97 Tr2	11⅛	14-02	99.60	99.70
Prudential 95	11.7188	05-03	99.25	99.35
Rbs 05	13⅛	06-05	99.17	99.27
Snci 98/93	13⅛	24-04	100.98	101.08
Stand Chart Stg Perp	12	18-03	97.95	98.15
Woolwich B Soc 95	11⅛	19-05	99.32	99.42
Yorkshire Ind 91/94	12⅛	27-03	99.90	100.00

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnt 97 (Yen)	6⅛	22-04	100.03	100.13
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	6⅛	27-02	100.02	100.12

Canadian Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
New Brunswick 89/94		-	98.62	99.62

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Bnp 92 (Dm)	5	27-06	100.34	100.44
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4¼	28-02	100.05	100.15
Commerzbank 95 (Dm)	5⅛	23-04	99.30	99.40
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm)	4⅛	16-02	100.12	100.17
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4⅛	14-07	100.05	100.10
Malaysia 2005	4.9125	18-03	97.75	98.25
J.P. Morgan 95 Cap	5⅛	25-02	99.33	99.53
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4⅛	30-05	100.47	100.54

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	8⅛	12-02	99.95	100.15
Cr National 95	9⅛	15-04	99.70	99.90
Eec 93 (Ecu)	9.906	22-04	99.72	99.82
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	8⅛	28-04	98.85	99.85
Italy 92	9⅛	27-03	99.61	99.71

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on Feb. 3, 1986: U.S. $160.37.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 5 Feb., 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 205.53
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
-(d) Baerbond SF 941.70
-(d) Conbar SF 1370.00
-(d) Equibaer America $ 1261.800
-(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1578.000
-(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1233.00
-(d) Grobar SF 1159.00
-(d) Stockbar SF 1811.00
BNP INTERFUNDS
-(w) Interbond Fund $ 136.69
-(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 10.16*
-(w) Intercurrency DM DM 30.33*
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.14*
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 10.96
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 10.37*
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
-(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 12.30
-(w) Diverbond SF 84.05
-(w) FIF-America $ 19.10
-(w) FIF-Europe $ 18.11
-(d) FIF-International $ 12.13
-(w) FIF-Pacific $ 21.64
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 108.14
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 188.91
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F.) $ 1055.91
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income $ 0.901
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr. $ 10.79*
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.portf. $ 1.214
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf. £ 128.9
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd. $ 1.159*
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund $ 0.809
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency £ 16.28*
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd. $ 1.289
-(d) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.208
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.279
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund $ 0.824
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 49.23
-(w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 21.85
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citinvest Ecu ECU 1027.78
(d) Citinvest Liquidity $ 1027.13
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) Actions Suisses SF 511.75
-(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 105.90
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 108.03
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 113.54
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 99.50
-(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 10,355.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 125.60
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR $ 133.97
-(d) Canasec SF 648.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF 76.75
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l SF 124.50
-(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1119.00
-(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1071.00
-(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1066.00
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 101376.00
-(d) Energie-Valor SF 141.25
-(d) Ussec SF 831.00
-(d) Europa-Valor SF 198.50
-(d) Pacific-Valor SF 160.75
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 920 9797)
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd. $ 133.97
-(m) Winchester Diversified $ 23.02*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd. $ 10.55
-(m) Winchester Frontier $ 111.96
-(w) Winchester Holdings FF 109.07
-(w) Worldwide Securities $ 12.64
-(w) Worldwide Special $ 55.62
$ 1995.93
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
-+(d) Concentra DM 38.40
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 91.96
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St., St. Helier; 0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 11.18 Offer $11.536*
@(d) Cap.: Bid $ 12.78 Offer $ 13.184
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.5213
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 1.7964*
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.3289
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.9687*
-(w) Long Term $ 25.16*
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
-(w) F&C Atlantic $ 14.96
-(w) F&C European $ 17.82
-(w) F&C Oriental $ 34.34
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 41.67
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 100.76
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 16.12
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref. $ 100.82
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 81.62
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 11.98
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 11.42
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 138.01
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 26.55
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 86.43
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 36.19
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 16.36
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 161.26
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 16.87
-(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 42.43
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
-(w) Dollar Income $ 6.87
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd. £ 95.00
-(w) Gold Income $ 7.88
-(w) Gold Appreciation $ 4.14
-(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.45
GEFINOR FUNDS.
-(w) East Investment Fund $ 471.92
-(w) Scottish World Fund £ 144.34
-(w) State St. American $ 184.22
London: 01-491 4230, Geneva: 41-22355530
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
-(w) FuturGAM S.A. $ 142.22
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 151.68
-(w) GAMerica Inc. $ 159.87
-(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 107.51
-(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 125.61
-(w) GAM Ermitage $ 18.44
-(w) GAM Franc-val SF 131.82
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 99.10
-(w) GAM International Inc. $ 167.93
-(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 134.10
-(w) GAM North America Inc. $ 121.55
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc. 113.25* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. 117.60 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 145.82
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. 119.90 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. 105.70 p
-(w) GAMrint $ 119.48
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 79.24
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust 166.95* p
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 209.23
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 137.25
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 100.32
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Ord. $ 106.12
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Sec. $ 99.86
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. SF 102.12
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Yen 10,168
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. DM 102.53
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. £ 100.18
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd. $ 12.10
-(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 14.46
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd. $ 11.60
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 4.37
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 26.48
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 16.15
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 17.70
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 17.43
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 12.79*
-(d) G.T. Global Techngy Fd. $ 14.15
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 34.23
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 23.34
-(w) G.T. Japan Small Co.Fund $ 54.43
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 25.65
-(r) G.T. South China Fund $ 14.78*
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 41 31 224051
-(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 11.37
-(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 27.74
-(d) European Equity Fund DM 12.48
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 10.79*
-(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 27.24
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 15.86
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 31.87*
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond $ 14.66
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 36.84
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust Y 29.32
-(r) J.F Japan Trust Y 4840
-(r) J.F Japan Technology Y 20,320
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) $ 7.95
LLOYDS BANK INTL. POB 438, Geneva 11
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 111.40
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 138.70
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 184.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 304.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 116.75
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 139.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos. $ 16.13
NIMARBEN
-(d) Class A $ 102.08
-(w) Class B - U.S. $ 131.82
-(w) Class C - Japan $ 105.32
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
-(w) Multicurrency $ 13.70
-(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 11.74
-(w) Dollar Long Term $ 12.59
-(w) Japanese Yen $ 14.68
-(w) Pound Sterling £ 10.97
-(w) Deutsche Mark DM 11.15
-(w) Dutch Florin FL 10.75
-(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.33
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 10.47
-(w) European Currency ECU 10.84
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 32.30
PARISBAS-GROUP
-(d) Cortexa International $ 104.31
-(w) ECUPAR ECU 1048.56
-(w) OBLI-DM DM 1272.99
-(w) OBLIGESTION SF 92.75
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1178.45
-(w) OBLI-YEN Y 104773.00
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN FL 1074.25
-(d) PAROIL-FUND $ 89.55
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH $ 13.24
-(d) PARINTER FUND $ 141.07
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND $ 11.47
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'CL B' $ 119.86
PUTNAM
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 11.56
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr. $ 9.98
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 83.09
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 12.52*
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 12.82
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 29.58
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. $ 11.63*
-+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd. $ 28.45
-+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. $ 11.02
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)
-(w) Inc.: Bid $ 7.07 Offer $ 7.52
-(w) Acc.: Bid $ 7.10 Offer $ 7.55
SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD (46-8-236270)
-(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid $5.14 Offer $5.36
SKANDIFOND LIMITED (46-8-236270)
-(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid $5.14 Offer $5.36
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040
-(r) SHB Bond Fund $ 26.80
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 38.60
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) America-Valor SF 519.25
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 117.11
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 130.38
-(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 120.88
-(d) Intervalor SF 91.25
-(d) Japan Portfolio SF 948.75
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 99.65
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. SF 107.27
-(d) Swissvalor New Series SF 409.00
-(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 79.25
-(d) Universal Fund SF 130.22
-(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 10424.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
(d) The Establishment Trust $ 1.26
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd $ 10.46
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 9.96
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 14.15
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 10.30
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
-(d) Bond-Invest SF 64.50
-(d) DM-Invest bonds DM 224.00
-(d) FRANCIT French Sh. SFr 162.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 192.00
-(d) GERMAC German Sh. SFr 205.00
-(d) Saffit South Afr. Sh. SF 330.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds SFr 212.00
-(d) Sima (stock price) SF 223.50
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds SFr 923.500
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
-(d) Unirenta DM 40.40
-(d) Unifonds DM 32.50
-(d) Unirak DM 87.45
-(d) UNIZINS DM 110.25

Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investments Fund $ 27.07
(w) Actirossance $ 100.44
(w) Activest Intl. $ 12.38
(m) Allied Ltd. $ 5.50
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 199.29
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 944.74
(r) Arlane $ 2067.86
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 129.70
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd. $ 9.93
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl. $ 11.86
(w) Citadel Fund $ 1.82
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 2454.23
(w) Columbia Securities FL 104.47
(r) COMETE $ 946.54
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 12.57
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 36.26
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 164.52
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 10,620
(w) D.G.C. $ 106.05
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd $ 1090.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1062.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 14.11
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. $ 1290.39
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 11.40
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 37.48
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 38.62
(d) Europe Obligations Ecu 65.86
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 19,597.48
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd. $ 1003.73
(w) Fixed Income Trans $ 11.38
(w) Forselex Issue Pr. SF 282.40
(w) Forexfund $ 7.29
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 62.56
(d) Fonditalia $ 43.21
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins DM 42.68
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 11.92
(d) Govern. Sec. Funds $ 93.77
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 154.94
(w) Hestia Funds $ 109.45
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1438.87
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd. SF 127.31
(r) ILA-IGB $ 9.57
(r) ILA-IGS $ 10.40
(r) IncAmerica N.V. $ 10.08
(d) Interfund SA $ 22.42
(d) Intermarket Fund $ 287.21
(d) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl.'B' $ 851.43
(d) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl.'C' $ 1650.05
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 16.71
(d) Investa DWS DM 66.35
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 13.15
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 22.44
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 140.01
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 129.56
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd. $ 11215.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd. $ 24.96
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 96.88
(w) Korea Growth Trust KW 10,302.76
$ 11.57
(d) Leicom Fund $ 1587.75
(w) Leverage Cap Hold. $ 205.09
(d) Liquibaer $ 1385.00
(w) Luxfund $ 86.39
(d) Medlolanum Sel. Fd. $ 25.76
(r) Meteora Y 103,331.00
(w) NAAT $ 11.69
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd. $ 10,409.32
(w) Nippon Fund $ 39.71*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund $ 10.81
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio $ 6106.16
(w) Novatec Investment Fund $ 106.49
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 172.69
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 188.82
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd. $ 1253.45
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 27.48
(r) Parmal Value N.V. $ 1373.59
(r) Pleiades $ 1188.51
(w) PSCO Fund N.V. $ 132.90
(w) PSCO Intl. N.V. $ 105.46
(r) Pri-Tech $ 949.18
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 7286.44
(d) Rento Fund LF 2881.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 1055.58
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits $ 1135.92
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd. $ 1402.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 133.20
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 12.44
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. $ 1086.90
(w) Strategy Investment Fund $ 26.35
(d) Syntax Ltd.'(Class A)' $ 11.47
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 86.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 117.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 160.37
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 172.82
(w) Trans Europe Fund Fl 52.53
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 134.25
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA $ 2399.99
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB $ 1627.12
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1051.28
(d) UNICO Fund DM 74.10
(d) UNI Bond Fund $ 1209.48
(r) UNI Capital Fund $ 1366.51
(d) Univers Bonds Dm 99.98
(d) US Federal Securites $ 10.76
(d) US Treasury Income Fund $ 10.20
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 12.85
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 10.27
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 14.71

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ● - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ●● - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 41

Alamito, CountryMlg n, Domtar s, HomeGp n, Metrocare, Nantuckin n, PGE 120pfG, PGE 250pfP, SDIe 440pf, SupSurMf, WestTex pf, CDI Cp, Courtaulds, FurVoult s, HovnanEnt, MinPL pfB, NY Times, PGE 257pfW, PGE 190pfI, School Pict, Telon Rnch, Cablevisn n, CrossAT, HalmiRobt, HubelA s, MinPL pfC, Oxford Fst, PGE 254pfT, PLfp 440pf, SCE 108pf, TolEd 832pf, CosmoCre n, CrownCrl, Halmi wt, Lionel, Money Mgt, PGE 125pfE, PGE 237pfR, Packcp pf, SCE 119pf, VHT Hli wt

NEW LOWS 33

AOI Coal n, BeldenBlke, ConOil Gas, Damson 250p, NatGasO, PetLew 165p, ScurryRn, Tyler wt s, WWdeEn pf, AmRoyalty, BowValley, Convest n, Damson 3pf, NoCdnO g s, PrairieOil s, SeisPro, Unimar, AmTrEx un, CdnOccIPf, DamsEngy A, HuskyOG, NuclearDta, StJoeGld n, TexacoCda g, UnivResrcs, Baruch Fost, ConquestEx w, DamsEngy B, ImperOil A g, NumacOil, SaxonOilDv n, TexAmEng, WwdeEng

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 184

AhmanHF, Am Cyan, AmTT pfB, BallysPrkPl, BorgWarner, CCX Corp pf, Champ Inf, CwE 190pf, CmwlthEngy, CnPw 768pf, Crown Zell, DetE 768pf, DetE 228pr, DukeP pfM, Eastn Util, Far WestFn, GenRecorp, GoldNugt, GtfW 575pf, HomestdFin n, ITT Cp pfH, IllPw 426pf, IndM 776pf, IowaIllG pf, JohnsnCn, KoufBd pfB, MAPCO, McKesson pf, Minn PwLt, NatSvcInd s, NwEngEl wi, Nasaat Util, OhPw 776pf, Phila Elec, PotEl 244pf, PubSvc EG, PSEG 740pf, RollinsEnv s, SaraLee, SouIndGE s, SterlngBnco, TolEd 428pf, Un Carbide, VaEP 720pf, WasteMgt s, WisEl 890pf, AlldStrs, AmExpress, Arvin s, Banner Ind, Bowater, CPC Intl, Cinn Bell, CwE 2pf, ConnNG, CnPw 398pr, DaytPL pfD, DetE 745pf, DominRes, DunBrad, EatonCp, FdPa 231pf, GaPw 3000pf, GoldWstFn s, HanJhn Inv, HotelInv s, ITT Cp pfK, IllPw 824pf, IndlM 215pf, IowaResrcs, JohnCn pf, LincN pfA, MarshMcl, Medtronic, Motorola, NevadaPwr, NYS 848pf, Nucor, PaPL 924pf, PhEl 875pf, PotEl 404pf, PSEG 418pf, QuickReil, RussBerr, ShallerGlob, SouNEngTl, Tenne 740pr, Tultex, Vestaur Sec, VaEP 745pf, Westvac, WiscPw Lt, Amer Can, AmStore pfB, AHCity El, BearStrns n, Brunswick, CaesarsWld, CinG 936pf, CwE 830pf, ConEd 465pf, CnPw 223pr, DaytPL pfF, DetE 736pf, DukeP pfF, DugLt 210pf, EsselteBus, FiremanFd n, GaPw 256pf, GtNorNek, HermanSel n, ICN Pharm, ITT Cp pfI, IllPw 894pf, IndlM 225pf, JerC 936pf, KLM Air, LincPlac Fd, MascoCp, MetEd pfG, NDist 450pf, NevP 195pf, NiM 610pf, OhEd 820pf, PaPL 808pr, PhEl 785pf, PSvCol 715p, PSEG 688pf, Raychem, Safeway, Shellr 149p, StdProd, Thom Ind, UGI Corp, VaEP 772pf, WalCotSvc, Weyerhsr, Wis PubSv, AmCan 3pf, AmTT pfA, BallyMfg, Benef 430pf, BundyCp, CenIll PSvc, CotaPal pf, CwE 724pf, CnPw 772pf, Cooper In, DeluxCh s, DetE 312pf, DukeP pfN, EaglePch, Ethyl s, FstWachov, GettyPtr s, Greyhnd pf, HolidayCorp, ITT Corp, IllPw 408pf, IllPw 6pf, IngRand pf, JerCe 875pf, KanPwLt, MDU Res, Matsush El, MinnMM, NtlSemi pf, NewEng El, NorflkSou, OhPw 848pf, PhibroSal, PhEl 775pf, PSvCol 84pf, PSEG 780pf, Raytheon, viSalantCp, SherwinWm, StanleyWks, Titan pf, UnComp, VaEP 860pf, Wash WatP, Whitehall, WitcoCp

NEW LOWS 66

AmeHess pf, Arkla, ComPsvc, Dressr Ind, FrMcMEP n, Halliburtn, IntMinCh, LouLndExp, McDer 260pf, Occident Pet, PhilPtr pf, RepBkCp pf, Smithintl, SunEngy n, TexComBn, UnitDrill, WstCoNA pf, Amaco, Carling g, Comsugr, Ensource, FreeptMcM, Hazeltine, KerrMcgee, Lukensinc, McDermInt, ODECO, ReadngBat, SabineRy, Sonat, Tesoro Pet, TxPacLd, US Steel, Wilshire Oil, ApacheCp, Cenergy, DiamShm, EquitRes, GearhInd, HelmrPayne, LL&E Rylty, Mattel Inc, McDrmInt wt, Permian, RepBat adj p, SJuanBasin, Southdwn, TesoroP pf, TrnCdaPipe n, Unocal, ApachePt un, Comdrelnt, DiamSh pf, FtBcpTex, Hall Frank, HowellCp, LearPet cv p, Mattel wt, MurphyOil, PhillipPt s, RepBankCp, Seagul, SftwstEnr, TexAmBnch, UnionExpl n, WestctlTr g

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Carnival Means Profit For Businesses of Rio

Foreign Tourists and City's Poor Alike Keep Merchants, and Economy, Afloat

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — This city's spectacular pre-Lenten carnival, according to the samba lyrics that accompany it, is the time when the poor spend a year's savings on lavish costumes and dance feverishly until they forget they are poor.

But while their dream ends — in song and in fact — on Ash Wednesday, Feb. 12, the money that they generate traditionally keeps the city's hotels, restaurants, nightclubs, shops and street peddlers afloat for months on end.

This year, though, the true beneficiaries of carnival have not even had to wait until the first samba processions start drumming their way through the city's streets on Friday evening. Carnival '86 is already a huge business hit.

Incoming flights to Rio de Janeiro have been fully booked for days, while the hotels lining the sweeping beaches of Copacabana and Ipanema are bursting with 40,000 tourists who have come from the United States, Europe and Argentina to watch and participate in the fiesta.

Once here, they have quickly discovered other attractions. Thanks to a government policy of regularly devaluing the Brazilian currency to stimulate exports, a vast array of clothes, shoes, handicrafts and other locally made products are bargains for anyone with dollars.

The wide mozaic sidewalks of Copacabana are hidden beneath the wares of artisans selling everything from handmade jewelry to primitive paintings, although nearby stores and malls appeared to have no complaints.

"The Christmas shopping spree is going on," a salesman noted as he sold a carnival costume to a visitor for the equivalent of $140.

Adding to the mood of optimism apparent among commerce and services is the hope that, having recorded 8-percent growth last year, Brazil has emerged from four years of recession. Some economists have cautioned that the recovery is being threatened by spiraling inflation, but carnival, it seems, is no time to pitch realism against fantasy.

According to some estimates, the equivalent of as much as $80 million will enter the city's economy by the end of Carnival, with even the local tourist bureau, Riotur, earning about $4 million from the sale of seats along the main procession route and television channels earning much more from advertising that will accompany broadcast of the nightlong parades.

Clubs, night spots and hotels are competing in extravagance to attract locals and visitors alike to fancy-dress balls with entrance fees of $20 to $50 a head. Local breweries have been working overtime for weeks to insure that revelers do not run out of beer.

Yet, with all this, the economics of those who make carnival what it is — the urban poor and their scores of samba "schools" or clubs that stamp the occasion with noise and color — remain enormously fragile. With inflation of 230 percent last year, the cost of the "dream" of not being poor is beyond the reach of many.

The New York Times

Marchers parading at Carnival time in Rio de Janeiro.

In reality, the unpretentious bands and parades that stir the spirit of carnival in poorer neighborhoods are not too demanding financially, but the average cost of a costume in the samba schools that parade before the crowds of tourists in downtown Rio de Janeiro is $80, twice the current monthly minimum wage.

Further, with prizes given to the city's best samba song, costumes, floats and general performance, fierce competition between the leading schools has driven up the cost of their presentations. In some presentations, such as one in which more than 4,000 people dance among 20 floats, the cost is as high as $1 million for the hourlong show.

The leading schools, which also serve as barrio clubs and even welfare organizations, have therefore increasingly relied on support from wealthy patrons who in most cases are also the local operators of a widely played, but nonetheless illegal, numbers game known as the *jogo do bicho*. Those without such a benefactor invariably wake up on Ash Wednesday in debt.

Now, creating a new hope of economic security, 15 schools have formed an Independent League of Samba Schools to negotiate better deals from the city government as well as from the recording companies that sell albums — as many as 700,000 this year — of each carnival's top samba songs.

"We want to participate directly in the organization of carnival and in the profits made by Riotur," said Aniz David, the head of the league. He added that the league obtained the equivalent of $600,000 from the record companies this year, 10 times more than in 1985.

Since carnival is good business as well as loads of fun, local officials are willing to collaborate with the league, seemingly aware that if the samba schools cannot make ends meet, the dancing will stop for many other businesses too.

Japanese Bank To Cut Prime

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's leading bank said Wednesday that it would lower its short-term prime lending rate, and banking sources said they expected similar action by other banks.

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank said the rate paid by its most credit-worthy customers would drop to 5 percent Feb. 24. The present 5.5-percent rate has been in effect for just over two years.

The reduction follows the lowering of Japan's official discount rate — the interest paid by banks on funds they borrow from the Bank of Japan — to 4.5 percent Jan. 30, from 5 percent.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Major U.S. Policy Shift on Dollar Under Review

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's announcement Tuesday night that he had ordered a study of the international currency system reflects worries within the administration that its faith in free markets could be misplaced when it comes to the dollar, according to experts here.

In his State of the Union Message, Mr. Reagan disclosed that he had asked the Treasury Secretary, James A. Baker 3d, to determine if an international monetary conference should be convened to prevent instability in currency exchange rates. By using that forum, the experts said, Mr. Reagan was hinting that proposals to change the monetary system could follow.

Such a conference has been sought by France, but the idea has been strongly resisted by the Reagan administration.

"The constant expansion of our economy and exports requires a sound and stable dollar at home and reliable exchange rates around the world," Mr. Reagan said.

A number of analysts said they believe that the primary purpose of the request is to turn aside criticism that the administration has not done enough to bring down the value of the dollar and make U.S. goods competitive again in world markets. Mr. Baker is to report by December, a senior administration official said.

Nevertheless, the request underscores the major swing in administration thinking on exchange rates over the past year.

As recently as last spring, Mr. Reagan was citing the high value of the dollar as a sign of strength for the United States rather than a problem that needed attention, said F. Scott Pardee of Discount Corp. of New York.

Before Mr. Baker became Treasury secretary early last year, the official administration position was that market forces should determine exchange rate levels.

But in September, the United States joined Britain, France, West Germany and Japan in an agreement to intervene in foreign currency markets to reduce the value of the dollar. The dollar had been declining since last February, but the five nations moved to accelerate that drop through large-scale sales of dollars.

"We've got a different system than we had a year ago," said Mr. Pardee, formerly manager of the Federal Reserve System's foreign-exchange operations. "Now there are people at the Treasury who want to hold the system together rather than tear it apart."

Mr. Pardee agreed that a new Treasury study would not be likely to lead to any proposal to fixed exchange rates among major currencies or to tie the system to the price of one or more commodities such as gold. But it could help to reinforce consultation among finance ministers and central bankers and to the policy coordination that is needed, he said.

Between the end of World War II and the early 1970s, the world's major currencies were pegged to the U.S. dollar, whose value, in turn, was tied to a fixed price for gold.

That system of fixed exchange rates was scrapped in 1973 and was replaced by a system of floating exchange rates. However, within this overall floating regime, countries remain free to peg their currencies in any way they choose.

The new Treasury study will cover the same ground as one conducted by the United States and 10 other major industrial nations following the economic summit meeting held in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1983.

That examination of the world's monetary system, finally released last June, concluded that the use of floating exchange rates "remains valid and requires no major institutional change." (WP, NYT)

Dollar Down Sharply in Europe, U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar closed sharply lower in Europe Wednesday, pressured by the Reagan administration's warning in the fiscal 1987 budget that a continuation of recent currency realignments may be needed to help eliminate the U.S. trade deficit.

The decline was continuing in later trading in New York, dealers said.

Meanwhile, the British pound ended a day of nervous trading with a gain against the dollar, but off the day's highs against European currencies, after the government dampened speculation that it was about to enter an oil agreement with Norway and OPEC.

In other markets Tuesday, the Canadian dollar moved back above the 70-cent level in early trading in Toronto on rumors that the Bank of Canada had intervened to support it. The Canadian currency closed Tuesday at a record low of 69.24 cents.

In London, the dollar fell in hectic trading to 2.3855 Deutsche marks at the close, down more than 3 pfennigs from 2.4165 at the previous London close and more than 5 pfennigs lower than its trading high there on Wednesday.

Dealers said the administration statement reversed a rally touched off by strong U.S. construction spending and factory orders figures released on Monday.

"People had started taking a few long dollar positions but they began squaring up after the statement," one dealer said.

Dealers noted, however, that the statement was not strong enough to push the dollar out of its recent 2.37-to-2.43 DM trading range. "It's still unclear whether central banks will accelerate their attempts to drive the dollar lower," one dealer said.

The dollar also fell in London to 190.58 yen, down from 192.07 at its previous close and 192.0 in Tokyo, and to 2.0170 Swiss francs from 2.0435.

In other European markets Wednesday, the dollar was fixed at midafternoon in Frankfurt at 2.4061 DM, down from 2.4171 at the Tuesday fixing, and at 7.3735 French francs in Paris, down from 7.3950. It closed in Zurich at 2.0185 Swiss francs, down from 2.0488 there on Tuesday.

The British pound, meanwhile, jumped 1½ cents against the dollar following a report, later denied, that the oil ministers of Britain and Norway would hold secret talks with at least one OPEC minister this weekend in an attempt to support oil prices.

Sterling touched $1.3960 and more than 3.50 DM following the report, which sparked speculation that the two oil producers might succumb to pressure from OPEC to curb their production.

The later denial ended a scramble to cut short sterling positions and brought the pound down to 3.3233 DM at the close, slightly down from 3.3263 on Tuesday, and to $1.3910, up from $1.3760 at the previous close. (Reuters, IHT)

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT?
WEEKEND
EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada

Dofasco	1985	1984
Year		
Revenue	2,040.	1,950.
Profits	170.1	180.6
Per Share	2.70	3.32

Genstar	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	642.8	563.5
Profits	61.58	46.33
Per Share	1.52	1.23
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,340.	1,920.
Profit	171.22	131.75
Per Share	4.16	3.56

United States

Airborne Freight	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	124.9	111.3
Net Inc.	1.08	3.10
Per Share	0.17	0.53
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	466.0	477.9
Net Inc.	8.17	10.83
Per Share	1.39	1.85

Alumax	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	455.8	497.0
Net Inc.	27.8	15.7
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,890.	1,970.
Net Inc.	63.0	126.0

Amer. Cyanamid	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	898.0	887.7
Net Inc.	18.5	50.8
Per Share	0.24	1.04
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	3,530.	3,520.
Net Inc.	129.1	215.9
Per Share	2.68	4.41

Nets include gains of $4.2 million in 1984 quarter and of $5.9 million vs $17.6 million in years. 1985 nets also include gain of $3 million and provisions of $54.3 million.

Amer. Standard	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	774.0	726.0
Net Inc.	(a)64.0	31.0
Per Share	—	0.78
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,910.	2,850.
Net Inc.	22.0	98.0
Per Share	0.56	2.51

a: loss. 1985 quarter net includes charge of $100 million. 1984 results restated.

Asarco	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	388.9	282.2
Net Loss	24.9	236.3
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,170.	1,330.
Net Loss	62.2	304.1

1985 nets include charge of $4.5 million.

Pepsico	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	2,400.	2,200.
Net Inc.	89.3	89.6
Per Share	1.00	0.95
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	8,060.	7,450.
Net Inc.	543.7	212.5
Per Share	5.83	2.25

Nets include loss of $15.7 million vs gain of $4 million in quarters and gain of $123.6 million vs loss of $62.5 million in years.

Sears, Roebuck	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	12,070.	11,370.
Net Inc.	552.3	563.1
Per Share	1.50	1.54
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	40,720.	38,330.
Net Inc.	1,300.	1,450.
Per Share	3.53	4.01

1984 year net includes gain of $88.4 million.

UAL	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	1,890.	1,670.
Net Inc.	20.8	67.0
Per Share	0.43	1.76
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	6,380.	6,970.
Net Inc.	(a)48.7	282.2
Per Share	—	6.93

a: loss. 1984 nets include gain of $21.5 million.

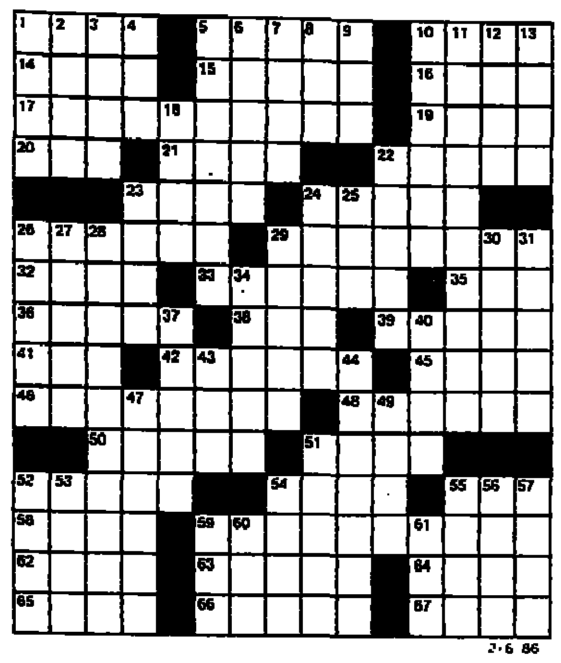
Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
		A							
23	13	ADC Tl			6	22½	22½	22½	
18¾	12¼	AEL			31	14	13¾	13¾	
27⅝	17¾	AFG			358	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
25	7⅝	ASK			196	12¾	11½	12	— ⅜
23	15½	AamRt			337	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
12¾	1⅜	Acadin	.05r	2.4	636	2½	2	2⅛	
16¼	7½	Acelctn	†		48	15	14⅛	14⅜	— ¼
28	18⅝	AcuRay	.24	1.0	158	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
7¼	1	AdacLb			223	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10¾	3½	Adage			6721	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
11⅜	7½	AdvCir			227	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
5½	3	Aequtrn			30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅝	AlliBsh	.80	5.0		16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
27½	17½	AgcyR s	†		93	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
14½	9½	AirMd	.10e	1.0	67	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
18¼	10¼	AirWisc			211	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ½
46¼	32½	AlexB	1.80	3.9	54	46½	46	46	+ ¼
71¼	16	Alfin			317	57¾	55¼	56	—1¼
9¾	4⅞	Algorex			15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26¼	17¼	AllegW	.20e	1.0	1373	21½	19½	20	—1¼
27⅝	15	AlegBv	.40	1.5	2022	27⅝	25⅞	27¼	+1⅜
26¼	16¾	AlldBn	.84	4.8	1103	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
8⅛	4⅜	AlpMic			222	5⅞	5½	5¾	— ¼
14¼	9⅝	Altos			177	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	AWAirl			973	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	1⅞	AmAdv	†		1372	2⅛	1⅞	2	
15⅜	10⅝	ABnkr	.50	3.4	118	15	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
14¼	10⅜	AmCarr			32	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅞	6⅛	AContl			348	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ¼
18	13⅛	AFdSL	.60	3.4	21	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
8½	6⅝	AmFrst	1		60	7½	7½	7½	
35	28¼	AFletc s	.80	2.3	351	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	26¼	AGreet	.66	2.1	1587	32⅛	31⅜	32	— ⅜
14¼	9⅞	AminLt	.40	3.6	717	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
12½	4⅞	AMagnt			12	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
36¼	31½	ANtlns	1.20	3.6	296	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	APhyG			35	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
36½	18½	AmSec	1.02	2.8	118	36	35½	36	— ⅛
15	9	AmSft s			566	9½	8⅞	8½	— ⅜
4⅜	⅝	ASolar			169	1	⅝		
1⅜	⅜	ASurg			916		⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
44½	28⅞	Amrtr s	1.60	4.2	354	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ½
26	17½	Amrwst			28	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
15¼	4⅞	Amgen			203	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
40⅛	16½	AmskB	1.00	2.6	72	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
20¼	14½	Ampad	.40	2.0	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
15¼	11¼	Anlogic			812	14½	14¼	14½	— ¼
15⅞	10⅛	Anaren			20	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
28¾	13½	Andrew			243	18⅛	18	18⅛	
14⅜	8¼	Apogee	.14	1.0	102	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
36½	9¼	ApoloC			5964	15	14¼	14½	— ¼
30¼	14¼	AppleC			5566	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	17⅛	ApiBio s			99	30⅞	30⅛	30½	+ ¼
19½	11¼	ApldCm			97	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
34	17½	ApldMt			75	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¼
10½	8	ApldSir			14	9⅛	9	9	
9⅛	4	Archive			172	9¼	8⅛	8¾	— ⅜
23½	18	ArgoSy			129	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ¼
41⅛	24	ArizB	.80b	1.9	53	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅛	Ariel			638	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15½	9½	AsdHst	.12	1.4	608	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
9	5⅛	AstroSy			198	7⅝	7½	7½	
25½	16½	Atcor	.44	1.9	74	23¼	23	23	— ¼
15½	9¼	AtlAm s	.24	1.8	34	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅜	AtlnFd			28	11½	11½	11½	
14⅜	8⅛	AtlFin	.05e	.3	1232	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
30	22	AtRes s			862	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
16½	4	AtlSeAr			81	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20	14⅝	AtwdOc			59	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
13⅝	3⅜	AutTrT	1		29	4⅞	4⅜	4½	
17⅞	3⅜	Autmtx			20	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅛	4⅛	Auxton			48	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	3¼	Avacre			101	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
21	3¼	AvntGr			281	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
25⅜	17½	Avatek			1135	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	16⅝	Avatar			88	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3¼	AztcM	.20	5.7	247	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
		B							
51½	43⅝	BBDO	2.20	4.5	36	49	48¾	48¾	— ½
14½	6⅜	BRCom			47	7½	9	9¼	+ ½
21½	9	Bancokl	.40	3.5	54	12½	11½	11½	—1¼
39⅛	28⅝	BcpHw	1.36	3.4	9	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅜
12	7⅛	Bnctec			23	8½	8½	8½	
11⅜	6⅜	BangH			41	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
61½	34⅝	BKNE s	2.00	3.3	2015	61½	60½	60½	—1
12¼	7⅛	BkMAm	1.08	12.7	242	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
28⅛	11	Bankvt	1		38	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
23⅛	14	Bankl s	.40	1.8	795	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
17⅛	7⅝	BaronD			12	12	12	12	— ⅛
22⅛	7⅝	Barris s			535	21¼	21	21⅛	
13⅛	8½	BsTnA			220	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	BasAm	1.04t	12.1	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
40	31½	BsetF	.80b	2.0	720	39⅝	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
67	40⅛	BayBks	2.40a	3.7	795	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Bayly	.12	1.4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	7⅛	BnchCf			46	10⅝	10½	10½	
21⅛	9⅛	Benhan			10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	BetzLb	1.32	3.6	215	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
29	13	Big B			54	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	BigBear	†		402	17	15⅝	15⅝	—1½
18⅛	7⅛	Biodiv s			283	10½	10	10	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	BioRes			333	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	5⅛	BiopeN			306	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1	Bioarc			35				
18⅛	6	BlatcR			16	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Birdlnc			736				
39⅛	29⅛	BoatBn	1.45	4.2		39	38½	39	+ ½
23⅛	16½	BobEv	.30b	1.4	212	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	BoltTc	.16	3.9	45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34	11½	BostBc	1.00	3.0	334	33½	32⅝	33½	+1
35	14⅛	BstnFC	.45a	1.3	115	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
15	10	BrasCP			174	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Brenco	.12	2.7	42	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	⅛	BrwTam			883	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	12½	Bruno s	.16	1.0	378	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
30	14⅛	BuildT s			15	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Brnhm	.34	1.5	36	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	BurrB s			176	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
32⅛	24⅛	BMA s	1.04	3.6	358	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Businld			209	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
		C							
8¼	4¼	C COR			17	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
10¼	3⅝	CP Rhb			25	4⅝	4½	4½	— ½
13¼	8⅞	CML			145	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	CPI	.10e	.4	35	24⅜	24	24½	+ ½
8⅛	4⅝	CPT			383	5⅛	5	5	
14⅛	7	CSP			48	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ¼
6¼	2½	CACI			214	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26¼	17¼	CbrySc	.93e	4.2	377	22½	22	22¾	
12¼	7⅜	CalMic			66	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6	3¼	CalSlv g			37	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
4¼	1⅜	CallonP			49	1⅜	1	1	
15⅛	11⅛	Calny	.16	1.2	200	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
30	16⅛	CanonG			417	28¾	28	28½	
7⅝	4⅛	CapCrb			371				
20¼	15⅛	CrdnlD	.08	.4	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	CareerC	.08r	1.4	764	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
18½	9⅛	Caremk			464	17⅜	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
28¾	8¼	Carlert	1		425	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	CascyS s			320	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	
17½	6⅛	Cencor s			5	16½	16	16	
37¼	28	CntrBc	1.80	5.1	40	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
27¼	11¼	Centcor			737	26¾	25¾	26¼	
40¼	27¼	CenBc s	1.50	3.8	29	40	39¾	40	+ ½
27¾	12¾	CBshS s	.76	3.1	28	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ¼
31⅛	19	CFdBk s	.84	3.3	51	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
4½	1¼	Cermtk			14	3	3	3	— ⅛
33¼	10¼	Cetus			1548	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¼
6¼	2½	ChapEn			163	3¾	2½	2½	
28¼	15¼	ChrmS	.20	.7	437	29½	28	29¾	+1½
21½	14	ChkPnt			755	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¾
11	6⅛	ChkTch			8	7	7	7	
31¾	18⅝	ChLwn	.40	1.7	657	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
10¼	4⅛	Chemex			16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9½	ChrvE	.12	1.2	21	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
14½	7⅛	ChiChl			3204	9	8½	8¾	— ¼
31	21⅛	ChiPac s			60	25	24¼	24⅝	— ¼
14¼	7⅛	Chrenr			9				
25½	14	ChrDwt	.40	1.6	324	24½	24¼	24¼	
46¼	27¼	Cintas	.12a	.3	25	46	45½	46	+ ½
24½	16¼	Cipher			103	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
10½	4⅛	Ciprico			45	7⅛	6¾	6¾	
7¼	5	Circon			180	7	6½	6¾	
22¼	16⅝	CtzSGa	.88	3.8	3460	23¼	23	23	— ¼
40⅝	26	CtzFld	1.04	2.6	212	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
47¼	29¼	CtzUt A			54	39¾	39	39½	+ ½
42¼	28	CtzUt B	1.96	4.9	7	39¾	39	39¾	
14⅜	9½	CityFed	.40	3.6	1030	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅜
35¼	21⅛	ClyNCp	.88b	2.6	53	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ¼
28⅜	22½	ClarkJ	.88	3.7	102	24	23½	23¾	
19⅛	14⅛	ClearCh			7	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
21⅛	15⅛	ClevtRt	2.00	10.5	62	19	18⅞	19	
29¼	7	Clthtm s			1226	26	24½	25½	+ ¾
19¼	13⅛	CoastF			42	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
18¼	7⅝	CobeL s			293	18½	18	18	— ⅜
55¼	30⅛	CocaBtl	.56a	1.0	34	54⅜	54¼	54½	
18⅛	12⅝	Coeur			38	15¼	15½	15¼	— ⅜
3¼	1⅛	Cogenic			70	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
26¼	13	Coherni			318	16½	15	16¼	+1
7¼	2⅜	ColabR			185	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Cologen			5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Collins			3	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
39¼	29¼	ColLfAc	1.00	2.6	16	39	38	39	+ ½
22¼	13½	ColrTie			1326	19⅞	19	19¾	— ⅛
22¼	16¼	ColoNt	.74	4.1	356	18	17¾	18	
14¼	6⅛	Comair s			622	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
25	15⅛	Comcst	.12	.5	934	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¾
15½	10⅛	Comdia	.16	1.2	2143	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Comdial			157	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
45⅜	36⅝	Cmeric	2.20	5.7	60	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	
47	28¾	CmceU	1.84	2.2	22	46⅜	46½	46⅜	+ ¼
13	8⅜	CmlShg	.56	4.7	56	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
38½	27	CmwTl	1.60	4.3	9	38¼	37½	37½	
4¼	⅛	ComAm			100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
31	19¼	Comind	.38	1.3	513	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ¼
12¼	8	ComSy s	.10e	1.0	178	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	15¼	CmdCd s			385	24¾	24½	24⅝	
25½	14¼	CmeCr s	.32	1.8	659	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅜
4¼	2⅝	Compus			12	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
14	5⅛	CCTC			177	7⅜	6⅝	6⅜	+ ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	CmpAs			22	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
13½	7⅛	CmpDt	.08	.9	4	9	9	9	
8½	5⅜	CptEnt			96	8⅛	7⅜	8	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	CmptH			126	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Cmpldn			41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
9⅛	5⅛	CmpLR	.12	1.4	253	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2	CmptM			658	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10¼	6½	CmpPd s			1171	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
23¼	17¼	CmTsk s			19	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
11¼	3⅝	Cmputn			109	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	
8	⅜	Cptcft			67		⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12¼	7¼	Comshr			41	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Concptl			3	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
26¼	13½	CnCap	2.40	15.4	646	16	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	CCapR	1.68	14.9	163	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	CCapS	2.16	15.4	145	14½	13¾	14	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	ConFbr			71	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
55½	35	CnsPap	1.48	2.9	182	52	51	51	— ⅛
6⅛	1½	Consul			58	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46	32⅛	CntlBc	2.04b	4.5	49	45½	45	45	— ½
18⅛	8¼	CtlHlt s			209	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
9	4	CtLasr			136	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14	4⅛	Convgt			2978	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21½	11⅛	Convrse			27	15	15	15	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	CoprBio			173	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	CoprLsr			605	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23¼	14½	Coors B	.50	2.2	2317	23⅝	22½	23	+ ⅛
8	5½	Copytel			316	18¼	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
9	6	Corcom			3	7	7	7	— ⅛
12¼	7¾	Cordis			682	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	23¼	CoreSt s	1.24	3.7	1425	33⅜	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Corvus			823	2⅛	1⅞	2	
7	3⅛	Cosmo			52	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
16¼	10¼	CrkBrl	.14	1.0	7	15	14½	14½	
21¼	12½	Cronus			275	21¾	20¼	20¾	— ¼
29¼	20¾	CrosTr	.80	3.0	1272	26½	25¾	26¾	+ ¼
15⅛	10½	CwnBk			32	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
34¼	15¾	Crump s	.25	1.0	377	24½	24	24½	
28⅜	18½	CullnFr	.84	4.4	223	21½	21¼	21¼	
28¼	17⅜	Culum s	.50	2.6	110	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅛
28¼	19	Cycare			7	20	19¾	20	
		D							
17½	13¼	DBA			35	15⅝	15¼	15½	
4⅝	2½	DDI			49	3	3	3	
14⅛	7⅝	DEP			14	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	4⅛	DSC			1250	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30	16⅛	DaisySy			4990	17⅛	16⅞	16½	— ⅜
9⅛	4⅛	DmnBio			104	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅛
124½	93	DartGp	.13	.1	40	125	124	124	
22⅛	15½	Datcrd s	.24	1.2	342	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ½
14⅛	8⅛	Dta IO			55	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
9⅛	3⅛	DtSwtch			340	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
30	13½	Datscp			31	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Datsn			42	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
8⅛	4⅛	Datum			108	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Dawson			1				
24	11½	DebSh s	.28	.8	291	24⅛	23½	24	+ ½
19½	9⅛	DedeD			446	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	Dekalb	.72	3.0	222	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Deltaus			21				
11⅛	5⅛	DentMd			1275	8⅝	8	8½	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	DiagPr			1	16	16	16	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Diasonc			532	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	Diceon			17	23⅝	23	23	
14⅛	3⅛	Dicmed			19	4	3⅞	4	
27⅛	12⅛	DigtCm			287x	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
43	30	Dionex			33	40	39⅛	40	
28⅛	17½	DirGnl	.28	.9	304	25⅝	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
37⅛	28⅛	DomB	1.32	3.6	155	37⅝	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	DrchH	.28a	1.6	42	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
27	17⅛	DoyIDB	.88	4.8	442	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	
15⅛	10	Dranz	.28	1.5	231	13⅜	12	13	— ⅛
19	11	Drexlr			41				
23⅛	15⅛	DreyGr			7	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	17	DunkD s	.24	1.0	66	23¼	22⅜	22¾	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Durlron	.56	4.5	42	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	DurFil s	.15	1.2	33	12½	12⅝	12½	
10	4⅛	Dynscn			80	12½	12½	12½	
35⅛	22⅛	DyntchC			531	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
		E							
17⅛	6⅛	ECI Tel			16	7½	7½	7½	
15	5½	EIP	.12	1.4	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅛	½	EaglTI			375	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	27⅛	EconLb	1.04	2.3	261	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	ElChic			151	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
16	13⅛	ElPas	1.52	10.0	2484	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Elan			292	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Elbit g			15	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
11⅛	4	ElecBio			846	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	9⅛	ElCath			171	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
19⅛	12	Eleknl			211	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	ElcRnf			35	17	17	17	
15⅛	3⅛	ElctMis			276	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	ElronEl			424	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	8	Emulex			74	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Endta			62	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Endvco			854	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	1⅛	EndoLs			2777	5⅛	5	5	
31⅛	15⅛	EngCnv			1299	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+2⅛
22⅛	8	EnFact			207	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
17⅛	10	Engph s	.20	1.3	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	10	EnzoBI			112	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Equat			209	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	EqtOil	.20	3.6	162	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	EricTl	.25e	.8	1299	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
21⅛	12⅛	EvnSut			8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
20⅛	7½	Exovir			470	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
		F							
11⅝	5½	FMI			218	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
3½	1¼	FarmRest			81	1⅝	1½	1½	
22¼	10⅛	FarmF			483	13½	12½	13¼	+ ½
74¾	54⅞	FrmG	1.76	2.3	541	75⅞	74½	75⅛	+ ⅞
23½	15½	FedGp s			1768	16¾	16⅛	16½	
6⅜	3½	Feroflu			252	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17¾	10¼	Fibron s			277	16½	16¼	16¼	
34¼	24½	Fdlcr s	1.32	3.9	386	34¾	34	34⅝	+ ½
70½	41	FifthT s	1.80	2.6	38	70½	69½	70½	+1
41¾	25¼	Figgie			153	40¾	40	40¾	+ ½
18¼	12¼	Filtrtk	.60	4.0	71	15	15	15	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Finalco	.20	4.6	23	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
18½	4¼	Fingrmx			747	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
18¼	9½	Finigan			10	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
39¾	23½	FAlaBk	1.24	3.1	497	39¾	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
36	25½	FtAtFin	.80	2.4	25	35	34	34	—1
27¾	17½	FtATn s	.94	3.5	535	27	26¾	26¾	
25½	14¾	FtColF			13	23½	23½	23½	
29⅛	20¾	FComrC	1.20	5.5	130	22	21¾	21¾	
9¾	5	FtCont	.89e	13.7	80	6⅝	6½	6½	
23¼	11¾	FExec			2943	22¼	21½	21¾	— ¼
27¾	11¼	FFColl s			17	26	25½	26	+ ½
21¼	12½	FFFtM s	.40	1.9	185	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
29¼	13	FtFnCp	.40	2.2	38	18¾	18¼	18½	— ¼
34¼	13	FtFnM s			38	22¾	22½	22¾	+1
34¾	21¾	FtFIBk	.44	1.4	25	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
42¾	30¾	FJerN	1.80	4.4	134	41½	41	41½	+ ¼
33	15⅞	FMdB s	.88	3.0	49	29⅝	29	29	
42⅞	29¾	FNCin s	1.40	3.7	3	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ¼
50	36½	FRBGa	1.08	2.4	42	46	45½	45¾	— ¼
31	21¾	FtSFIa	.80a	2.6	14	30½	30	30½	
29½	15¾	FSecC	1.10	4.6	31	24½	24	24	— ¼
28½	21¾	FTenn s			920	26¼	26	26¼	
45¾	35¾	FstUnC	1.34	2.7	2170	46	45½	45½	— ⅛
8½	1	Flakey			120	2½	2½	2⅜	— ⅛
15½	10½	Flexstl	.48	3.8	10	12½	11¾	12½	+ ½
22¾	15¼	FlaFdl			191	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
43	31¼	FlaNFl	.80	1.9	150	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
19¾	10	FlowS s			82	12	11½	12	
17½	11¾	Flurocb	.28	1.8	137	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
8½	3	Fonar h			346	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
22½	13¾	FLionA	.11	.5	60	21¼	20¾	21	— ¼
22	16	FLionB	.09	.4	526	23	22	22	
26¾	17¼	ForAm	.96	2.5	132	37¾	36¾	37¾	+1¾
24¾	12¼	ForestO	1.00	7.4	509	13¾	12¾	13¼	— ¼
23¼	16½	FortaF			189	23	22¾	23	+ ¾
3	1⅝	Forms			404	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	8	Forum	.06b	.5	675	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Foster	.10	2.6	11	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
29¾	20¾	Fremnt	.48	1.7	313	29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
12¼	4½	Fudrck			304	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
19¾	13¼	FulrHB	.32	1.6	71	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ¼
		G							
12½	3⅞	GTS			11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17¼	9¾	Galileo			194	17¼	16½	17¼	+1⅛
11½	4½	GamaB	.10	1.7	18	6	6	6	+ ½
88¼	39⅛	Genetch			1006	77½	76½	76½	— ⅜
10½	6⅛	GenetS			380	10½	10¼	10¼	
6⅜	1½	Genex			228	3⅛	2¾	3	— ⅛
26¾	11	GaFBk			442	26¾	26⅜	26½	
8½	4⅝	GerMl s			67	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
24¾	16	GibsG s	.24	1.1	789	22½	21½	22¼	+ ¾
20½	12⅜	GigaTr			2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
19¾	13	Gotaas			595	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
18½	14⅜	GouldP	.76	4.8	830	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
22¼	10½	Graco	.52	2.4	83	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
15¼	5¾	Gradco			50	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
9¾	7⅜	Grantre			12	9	8¾	9	
16½	6⅜	Grphl s			31	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
8¼	4	GrphSc			444	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
29¼	15⅛	GWSav	.48r	1.8	2	27	26½	26½	
12⅞	6⅜	GtSoFd			119	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
22⅜	11⅛	Glech			672	23⅝	22¼	23⅛	+ ⅝
19	12¼	Gullfrd	.10e	.6	35	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
15¼	⅝	GltBdc	15.00c		27	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		H							
24⅛	10	HBO	.20	1.9	617	10⅝	10½	10¾	
17¼	11	Haber s			243	12⅝	12	12¼	— ¼
7¼	3¼	Hadco			35	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
4	2¼	Hadson			352	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
19¾	10½	HamOil	.20	1.8	1657	11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	15⅜	HarpG s	.26	1.2	305	21½	21¼	21½	— ¼
38¼	27⅜	HrHNt	1.72	4.5	173	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	7⅛	Hathw s	.20	2.9	283	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅝	HawkB			90	4	3⅝	4	
7⅛	⅜	Hithin			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Hlthdyn			562	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅝	16	HchgA s	.16	.8	119	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
24⅝	16	HchgB s	.08	.4	52	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	2	Helen7			47	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛	
37⅜	15	Helix			7	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
38⅛	31⅛	HenrdF	.92a	2.6	6	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
26¼	20¼	HiberCp	1.00b	4.4	62	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
14½	9	Hickam			54	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ½
9½	3½	Hogan			164	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34	14½	HmFAz			36	34	33⅛	33½	— ½
34⅛	17⅛	HonInd	.64	1.9	16	34⅛	34¼	34¼	
5⅛	2⅛	Horzlnd			146	5	5	5	+ ⅛
36½	19⅛	HBNJ			581	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ½
32	21⅛	HuntJB	.24	.8	359	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ¼
17½	9⅛	Hntgtn			214	17⅛	16⅛	16½	— ½
27⅛	17⅛	HntgB s	.84	3.2	472	26⅜	26½	26½	
22	17	Hybritc			60	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
17	5⅛	Hyponx			28	16⅛	16	16	— ½
9	6	HytekM			11	6⅛	6	6½	
		I							
10⅛	8⅛	ILC			16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	IMS s	.20	.6	429	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	ISC			162	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Icot			352	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
16⅛	4	Imunex			573	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Inacmp			22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	35½	IndlN	1.68	2.9	390	57⅛	54⅛	56	+1½
22	12⅛	InfoRsc			5	28	28	28	— ½
24	12½	InfrM			944	16	15	16	+ ½
33½	17½	InstNtw			287	23⅛	23½	23½	— ½
10⅛	3⅛	Intecm			439	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	IntgDv			146	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	IntgGen			43	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
23½	10⅛	ISSCO			17	13	12½	12½	
32⅛	20⅛	Intel			13538	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+1
9⅛	3	IntlSy			223	5	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	IntrTel			26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Intmd			38	11	10⅝	10½	
16½	10	IntrfFlr	.20	1.3	154	16	16	16	
39	21	Intgph s			2806	38⅛	36⅛	37	— ½
10⅛	5⅛	Intrmgn			922	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Intmec			130	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	Intrmtr			5	7⅛	6½	6½	
17	8	IntClin			357	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ½
18½	7⅛	IGame			58	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25½	14⅛	IntKing			165	23	22⅛	23	
18	9⅛	IntLse s			315	17⅛	17½	17½	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	IntMobl			242	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	IRIS			377	2	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Iomega			422	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
15	9⅛	Isomdx			12	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
10⅛	6	Itel			623	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
		J							
15⅛	7⅛	JBRst s	.16	1.8	122	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Jackpot			58	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
44⅛	26⅛	JackLfe			199	45⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ⅜
25⅛	15½	JamWtr			83	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	JetMart			1689	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Jerico	.16	.6	927	25½	25	25	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Jonlchl	1		28	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Josphsn			41	7	7	7	— ⅛
26	13⅛	Juno s			22	25⅛	25½	25½	
20⅛	15	Justin	.40	2.3	231	17½	16⅛	17⅛	— ½
		K							
24	15⅛	KLA			147	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
9⅛	5	KV Phr			33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
26½	17⅛	Kaman s	.44	1.8	388	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Karchr			285	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8½	Kasler			95	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Kaydon			247	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
89⅛	48⅛	Kemp	1.80	2.0	1420	91½	88⅛	91½	+3
61⅛	35⅛	KyCnLf	1.00	1.8	17	56	55	55	—1
8½	5⅝	Kevex			23	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	KeyTrn			328	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
7	1⅜	Kimbrk			8	2	1⅜	1⅜	
21½	15½	Kinder	.06	.3	1520	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	4⅝	Kroy	.06	.7	41	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	Kruger	.36	2.4	214	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	8½	Kulcke		1.1	16	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		L							
18⅛	5⅛	LDBrnk			70	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
26	11	LSI Log			2245	26⅛	25	25½	+ ⅛
22⅛	9⅛	LTX			35	14	14	14	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	LaPete s			125	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
54½	39⅛	LaZ By	1.40	2.6	9x	54	54	54	— ⅛
22½	11⅛	LadFr s			456	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Laidlw	.20	1.2	80	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
13	10⅛	LamaT	.80	6.3	7	12	12	12	— ⅛
18½	14⅛	Lancast	.72	4.8	23	18⅛	18	18	
43½	29⅛	Lane s			71	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	Lawsn s	.32	1.1	7	29½	29	29	
7⅛	4⅛	LeeDta			196	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Leiner			3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	LewisP	.28b	3.7	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lexicon			901	3⅛	3	3⅛	
2	1	Lexidta			37	1½	1⅛	1½	
26½	17½	Liebrt	.09	.4	64	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ½
48½	42⅛	LHnvs	.24	.5	2	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	
9½	4⅛	LfeCom			349	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	LilyTul	.30	1.6	199	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
39⅛	22⅛	LinBrd			270	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	30⅛	LincTel	2.20	5.8	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
56	29⅛	LizCla	.35	.6	566	54⅛	54	54	
38⅛	28⅛	LongF	1.40	4.8	85	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
33⅛	15⅛	Lotus			2966	22⅛	20⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Lynden			2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
19⅛	7⅛	Lypho s			213	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
		M							
14⅛	6⅛	MBI			845	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
13	7½	MCI			34432	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	MIW			61	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	MPSI s			26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25	16	MTS	.24	1.0	58	24⅛	23⅛	24	
33⅛	19⅛	MTV			752	33⅛	32	33⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	MackTr			118	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	MadGE	2.28	7.9	134	29⅛	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
9⅛	8	MajRt			13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Majrlt s	.01e	.1	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	7½	MalSci			1454	11⅛	11½	11½	— ½
24½	17⅛	Manitw	.80	4.2	366	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	24⅛	MfrsN s	1.24	3.1	102	41	40½	40½	— ½
19⅛	15⅛	Marcus	.30	1.6	3	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9	2⅛	Marqux			271	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
13⅛	7½	Marast			38	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
38	22	MrldN s	1.00	2.6	205	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
26½	12	Mscol s			158	20½	20	20	— ½
6⅛	1⅛	Masstor			321	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	MatrxS	.10	.3	13	34	34	34	— ⅛
24⅛	15½	Maxcr s			2628	20½	19⅛	20½	+1
15½	10	Maxwel			92	13	12	12⅛	— ½
6⅛	2⅛	MayPt			301	3	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3½	MaynOl			16	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
38½	28⅛	McCrm	.88	2.4	344	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
14½	9½	McFarl			5	9½	9½	9½	
11½	7⅛	Medex	.05	.6	9	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
9	4	MedCre			89	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
20½	10⅛	Mentor			455	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
30⅛	13	MentrG			794	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	33⅛	MercBc	1.92	4.4	340	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	22⅛	MercB s	.96	2.6	63	37	36½	36½	
22	11⅛	MerBos			1	13	13	13	
42⅛	27⅛	MrdBc s	1.80	4.2	121	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ⅛
23⅛	14½	MeriBn	.84	3.6	68	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	MeryG			441	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	11⅛	Micom			119	21⅛	21	21	— ½
5⅛	1⅛	MicrD			185	3⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	MicrMk			32	6½	6⅛	6½	
7⅛	4⅛	Micrdy	.04	1.1	36	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
24½	3⅛	MicrTc			7793	11⅛	11	11⅛	
11½	5⅛	Microp			2131	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	MicSm s			85	8	7⅛	8	
6⅛	1⅛	MdPcA			51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24	18⅛	MdStFd	.40	1.8	146	22⅛	22	22½	
45⅛	28	MidlBk	1.24	2.9	593	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ½
9⅛	3⅛	MdwAir			827	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
27⅛	18½	MillHr s	.44	1.7	430	26⅛	26	26⅛	
5½	2½	Millicm			142	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	36⅛	Millipr	.48	1.0	101	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Miniscr			302	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	19⅛	Minstar			490	21⅛	20½	21	— ⅛
16⅛	6	MGask			349	6⅛	6	6⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	MobiC B			255	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Modine s	.68	2.7	68	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
13	6⅛	Molecir			20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
40⅛	28⅛	Molex	.03	.1	46	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	MonCl	.45e	1.6	41	28½	28	28	— ½
20⅛	7⅛	MonArt			182	19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Monolit			1711	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Morran	.48	2.2	257	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
7⅛	2	Moseley			842	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
18½	12½	MotCb	.30	1.7	70	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ½
26⅛	13⅛	Mylan s	.10	.6	1642	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
		N							
9	2½	NCA Cp			65	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	NMS			72	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Napco s			17	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ½
24½	16½	NBnTex	.78	3.9	45	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
40⅛	26	NtlCty s	1.50	3.8	261	39⅛	39½	39⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	NtCptr s	.20	.8	249	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	9½	NData	.44	2.5	33	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
36	12	NHltC s	.34	1.9	36x	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	NtLumb			57	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅛	2	NMicrn			576	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Naugle			73	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6	NelsnT			3	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Nelson			202	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	NwkSec			25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	13	NtwkS s			3729	15⅛	14⅛	14½	—1⅛
36	14	Neutrg s			185	35½	34	34	—1½
12⅛	8½	NBrunS			147	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	23½	NE Bus	.44	1.2	312	37	36	37	+1
41½	19⅛	NHmpB	.80	2.8	42	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
36	22⅛	NJNtl	1.12b	3.2	36	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9½	NwldBk	.15e	.7	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	18	Newpt	.06	.3	148	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
14½	1⅛	NwpPh			389	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	⅛	NiCal g			185	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
17	8⅛	Nike B	.40	2.4	1832	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15	Nordsn	.68	3.7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
56⅛	24½	Nordstr	.44	.8	549	55⅛	55	55⅛	
57⅛	32	NrskB s	.221	.4	60	54½	54⅛	54½	+ ½
9⅛	5	NAtlin			12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	7⅛	NestSv			554	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1
20⅛	16	NwNG	1.52	7.9	491	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
36½	19⅛	NwNL	.80	2.9	168	27⅛	27½	27½	
26⅛	21⅛	NwstPS	2.20	8.3	71	26⅛	26½	26½	
65	43⅛	Noxell	1.08	1.7	378	62	61	61⅛	+ ½
9⅛	4⅛	Numrex			154	7	6⅛	6⅛	
19½	10⅛	Numrc s	.56	3.1	1285x	18⅛	18	18	
13⅛	6⅛	NuMed s			129	7⅛	7	7⅛	
		O							
4⅛	1⅛	Oceaner			46	2	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	9½	Ocilla s			234	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
47	37⅛	OgilGp	1.08	2.4	92	46⅛	45½	45⅛	— ⅛
77⅛	47½	OhioCa	2.80	3.5	1410	80½	77⅛	80⅛	+2⅛
39	23⅛	OldKnt	1.10	3.2	107	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
41⅛	25½	OldRp s	.74	1.9	49	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	OldS pfC	2.60	11.8	31	22	22	22	+ ⅛
35½	15⅛	OneBcp	.60	1.7	184	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ½
11⅛	5⅛	OnLine			4	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	OpticC			50	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
48⅛	22⅛	OpticR			3197	23½	19⅛	20	—3⅛
19⅛	13	Orbanc			164	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Orbit			600	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8	2⅛	OrioCp			298	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20	12½	Oshmn	.20	1.3	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	OttrTP	2.84	8.0	230	36	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
15	7½	OvrExp			8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18½	9½	OwnM S	.28	1.6	40	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
4⅛	⅛	Oyoco			12	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
		P							
38⅛	24⅛	PNC s	1.32	3.5	722	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	39⅛	Pacar	1.40	3.0	794	47	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	PacFst			1198	15	14⅛	15	
16	11⅛	PacTel	.80	5.4	31	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19	10½	PacoPh			152	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	PancMx	.13	1.4	94	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11	ParkOh	.60	5.5	196	12	11	11	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PatriM			74	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14½	8	PaulHr	1		209	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	10½	Paychx			90	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
17½	11	PeakHC			212	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	PegGld	.06	.9	319	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26	PennEn	2.20	5.9	7	37	37	37	
33⅛	22	Pentar s	.72	2.5	571	30	29	29	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	PeopEx	.10r	1.0	1716	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
30½	23⅛	Petrite	1.12	4.1	46	27½	27	27	
13½	4½	Phrmct			251	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PSFS	.15e	1.5	1566	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	PhilGl	.53e	2.3	896	23⅛	23½	23⅛	+ ⅛
4	2	PhnxAm			6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34½	21½	PicSav			145	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	PicCaf s	.52	2.2	22	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
39⅛	29½	PianHl	1.04	2.8	349	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	PionSt	.12	1.2	57	10⅛	10	10	
15	8	PoFolk			27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16	PlcyMo			966	17½	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
28½	21⅛	Porex			891	28⅛	27½	28	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Powell			16	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Powrtc s			99	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PwConv			83	11	10⅛	10⅛	
37⅛	21⅛	PrecCst	.12	.4	98	32	31	31⅛	
18½	5	PrpdLg			249	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Priam			520	6⅛	6	6	
16⅛	7⅛	PricCm			263	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	26	PriceC s			1062	38⅛	37	38	+1
18	9	Prtronx			68	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	ProdOp	.16	3.8	60	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
55⅛	24⅛	ProgC s	.12	.2	182	57	55½	56⅛	+1
15⅛	10⅛	PropTr	1.20	10.7	69	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	10⅛	Provin			4	22½	22⅛	22½	
34½	17	PurtBn	.40	1.2	102	34⅛	34	34	— ½
		Q							
15⅛	6	QMS			588	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4½	Quadrx			238	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
15⅛	9	QuakCh	.42	2.8	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	18	Quantm			1340	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	QuestM			1059	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	9⅛	Quixote			287	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	Quotrn			1514	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		R							
10⅛	5	RAX	.01e	.1	65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	RPM	.62	3.2	1238	19½	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
16½	8⅛	RodSys			152	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7½	RadinT			152	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅛	Radion			23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Ragen			464	5⅛	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
35½	23⅛	Rainer	1.08	3.1	727	34⅛	34½	34⅛	+ ⅛
23½	16	RayEn	.24	1.2	16	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	RediCr			2064	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25½	17⅛	Reading			47	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
12⅛	5½	Recotn			55	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	RedknL	.64	1.9	11	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Reeves			5799	13⅛	13	13⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	RecyEl	.20	3.2	575	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18	11⅛	Regis s	.12	.8	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	3½	Reliab			74	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	RpAuto	.16	1.7	88	9⅛	9½	9½	
20⅛	9⅛	RpHlth			13202	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	Reuterl	.15e	1.3	102	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	22½	ReutrH	.26e	.8	144	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	35⅛	ReyRey	1.40	2.5	44	55½	55	55	
20⅛	10⅛	Rhodes	.32	1.6	37	20⅛	19⅛	20	
10	5	Riblim s			218	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	16	RichEl s			52	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
18⅛	13⅛	Rival	.80	4.8	214	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
39	24⅛	RoadSv	1.10	3.0	1125	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	RobNug	.06	.5	33	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	RobVsn			62	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
28	19	Rouse s	.54	2.0	58	27½	27⅛	27½	
11½	6⅛	RoyPlm	1		138	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
7	1⅛	RoviRs			253	2	1⅛	2	
17⅛	9⅛	RustPel			35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26⅛	15⅛	RyanF s			101	26	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
		S							
16	8½	SAY Ind			74	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SCI Sy			766	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
26	15½	SEI			83	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	SFE	.10r	1.2	747	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
23	16	SRI	.80	4.5	146	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	8⅛	Safecd s	.24	1.0	277	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
54⅛	33⅛	Safeco	1.60	3.0	212	54⅛	53	53⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10	SafHlt s			612	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
22½	9	StJude			95	19⅛	19	19	
94½	55	StPaul	3.00	3.2	914	93⅛	91	92⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	3½	SalCpt			135	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10	4½	SanBar			12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9	5½	SatelSy	.14	1.6	26	9	8½	8½	
31⅛	16⅛	SavnF s	.88a	3.0	153	30⅛	29½	29½	—1⅛
22⅛	14	SBkPS s	.44	1.9	1297	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	ScanOp			340	12	11⅛	11⅛	
17½	8½	ScanTr s			168	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅛	9½	Scherer	.32	2.0	37	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	15⅛	SchlmA	.44	1.4	39	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SciMic			462	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	SciSft			3	6⅛	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
20⅛	6	Sciex			16	8⅛	8	8⅛	
9½	3½	SeaGal			140	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Seagate			2710	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	SecTag			105	2	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	SEEQ			286	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16	Seibel	.80	4.0	25	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	Semicn			13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Sensor	.05	.6	1262	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
16⅛	11	SvcMer	.08	.7	6762	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17½	Svmst s	.84	3.6	93	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
27	15⅛	Servico	1		4	22½	22½	22½	
7⅛	3½	SvcFrct			30	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
20½	12⅛	SevOak	.16	.8	63	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
40	26⅛	ShrMed	.60	1.6	929	36⅛	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	Shwmt	1.84	4.3	97	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Shelby s	.16	.6	40	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
14½	8⅛	Sheldl			40	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24	Shoney s	.18	.7	602	27⅛	27	27½	— ⅛
15⅛	10	ShonSo s			303	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	3½	Silicon			161	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
17⅛	9½	SiliconS			206	12⅛	12½	12½	
20⅛	11⅛	SilicVal			98	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
24½	17	Siliconx			272	21⅛	21	21	
11⅛	3⅛	Siltec			16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19½	13⅛	Simpln	.80	4.1	103	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Sippin s			36	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Sizzler s			264	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Skipper	.08	.8	22	9½	9½	9½	
4	1⅛	SmithL			139	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	39⅛	Society	1.84	3.3	17	56⅛	55⅛	56	— ⅛
36⅛	12⅛	SoctySv			44	36	35½	36	+ ½
11⅛	6⅛	Softech			15	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	SoftwA			207	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
35	21½	SonocP s	.68a	2.0	152	34⅛	33½	33½	— ⅛
22⅛	15	SonrFd	.60e	3.9	19	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	SoHoso			106	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	10⅛	SthdFn	.52	2.6	363	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Soutrsl	.68	3.2	383	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Sovran	.10	1.2	360	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Sovran s	1.28	3.9	548	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Speedy			177	22⅛	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Spctran			88	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	SpecCtl	.07	.8	182	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17	13⅛	Spire			114	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
12½	3½	StarSur			104	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	StatBld	.20	2.4	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
34½	24	Stndy	1.08	3.5	13	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	StdMic			396	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
27½	21½	Stanhm	1.20	4.6	112	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
45½	24⅛	StaStB s	.64	1.4	283	45⅛	44½	44⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	StateG	.05a	.9	52	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Steiger			35	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
18½	12⅛	StewStv			37	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25	21	Stwlnt	.72	3.1	42	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Stifel			188	10⅛	9⅛	10	— ⅛
36	13⅛	Stratus			1081	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
49⅛	29½	StrwCl s	.76	1.6	13	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18	Strykr s			13	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
186½	130½	Subaru	2.28	1.2	52	187½	186	187½	+2
92	44½	SubrB	1.92	2.1	35	92⅛	91½	91½	
4⅛	1⅛	Summa			1155	3⅛	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	SumtHl	.10	1.1	149	9½	8⅝	9	— ⅛
3⅛		SunCst			762	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	8½	SunMed			2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Suprtex			36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅛	SymbT			52	11⅛	10⅛	11	
7	4⅛	Syncor			135	5½	5⅛	5½	
14⅛	4	Syntech			166	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Syntrex			157	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Syscon s	.20	1.7	34	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
26⅛	8	SyAsoc			152	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
8⅛	4	Systin			120	8⅛	8½	8½	
14½	7⅛	Sysintg			170	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
27⅛	18	Systml	.08	.3	17	23⅛	23½	23½	
		T							
14	8	TBC			66	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
7½	2⅛	TacViv s			68	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Tandem			2667	22⅛	22½	22½	
7⅛	2⅛	Tandon			1553	4⅛	4	4	
22	9	Telco			410	12⅛	11½	11½	—1⅛
39	23	TlcmA			335	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	TelPlus			706	9⅛	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
30	13½	Telecrd	.36	1.2	239	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
23½	12⅛	Telepl s			5503	22½	21⅛	22½	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Telvid			225	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
17½	8	Telabs			831	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24	11½	Telxon s	.01		360	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ½
9	2⅛	TermDt	1		37	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
14½	4⅛	ThrPr			209	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Thermd			187	14½	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29	17⅛	ThrdN s	.76	2.7	39	29	28½	28½	— ½
14⅛	5⅛	Thortec			163	6⅛	6½	6½	
19½	5⅛	ThouTr			125	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Tiprary			1787	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
33	10½	TollSy s			16	30½	29½	30	—1
17⅛	10	TrakAu			6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	TriadSy			628	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	20	TrusJo	.40	1.5	15	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
		U							
27⅛	19½	USLIC s	.80	2.9	33	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	UTL			7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Ultrsy	.06e	.7	459	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23½	10⅛	Ungmn			574	13⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
20½	9½	Unifi			528	19½	19	19	— ⅛
30⅛	19	UnPlntr			320	31⅛	30½	31	+ ⅛
28½	14⅛	UACm s	.06	.2	69	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	UBAlsk	.15r	1.6	50	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
30⅛	21½	UBCol	1.08	3.6	231x	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
10⅛	6	UFnGrp			55	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	UFstFd	.05e	.2	201	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6	UGrdn	1.64t	16.0	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13½	9⅛	UPresd			113	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	US Ant			159	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33	24⅛	US Bcp	1.00	3.0	266	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	US Cap			149	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	US Dsgn			136	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	11	USHC s	.05	.3	4594	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ½
5⅛	3⅛	US Shelt	.12	3.0	129	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
23⅛	15	US Sur	.40e	1.9	213	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	25½	US Tr s	1.32	2.7	108	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	UStatn	.24	1.0	7	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	UnTelev			33	26⅛	26½	26⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	36⅛	UVaBs	1.64	3.4	126	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
26½	16⅛	UnvFrn			332	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
20⅛	11½	UnvHlt			160	13⅛	13	13⅛	
15½	9⅛	UFSBk	.15e	1.0	450	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Uscal	.28	5.5	70	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		V							
9⅛	5	VLI			88	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	VLSI			223	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	VMX			629	5½	5⅛	5½	
13⅛	8½	VSE	.17e	1.5	3	11	11	11	
20⅛	6	ValidLo			220	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	9⅛	ValFSL	1		57	26⅛	26½	26½	
44⅛	31⅛	ValNtl	1.32	3.3	451	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	ValLn	.40	1.4	51	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	Vanzell			239	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Ventrex			317	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15	Vicorp	.12a	.6	744	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
13⅛	6½	VideFr	.22e	2.9	157	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	Viking			209	17½	16⅛	17	— ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	Viratek			866	28⅛	26½	28	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Vodavi			443	9⅛	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
22	14⅛	Voltinl			29	18½	17⅛	17⅛	
		W							
25⅛	17⅛	WD 40	1.04	4.7	243	22½	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
18⅛	11½	WalbC s	.32	1.7	135	19	18½	18½	
17⅛	6⅛	WlkrTel			116	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	WshE	1.76	7.2	198	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	15⅛	WFSL s	.72b	2.2	282	32⅛	32½	32½	
21⅛	11⅛	WMSB	.10e	.5	222	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Wavetk			35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	10½	Webb	.40	3.3	30	12½	12	12½	
25	9⅛	WestFn			894	27	24½	26⅛	+1⅛
17⅛	9½	WstFSL			331	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	WMicTc			405	8½	8	8½	+ ½
21½	8⅛	WTIA s			64	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	
23	15½	WmorC	.40	2.2	355	18½	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
17½	8	WstwC s			927	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
39⅛	25½	Wettra	.98	2.5	158	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Wicat			628	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	3	Widcom			204	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
54⅛	36	Willmt	1.65	3.0	35	55	54⅛	54½	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	WillAL			1338	18⅛	17½	18	+ ½
19½	13½	WmsSn			51	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	WilsnF			197	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	Windmr			91	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	WiserO	.60	4.3	97	15	13⅛	13⅛	—1
19½	11⅛	Woodhd	.60	4.7	17	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16	Worthg s	.44	1.8	171	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	Wyman	.80	3.4	53	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
		X							
6⅛	1½	Xebec			325	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Xicor			454	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Xidex			1413	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
		Y							
34⅛	15⅛	YlowF s	.54	1.7	322	32⅛	32½	32⅛	+ ⅛
		Z							
30½	7⅛	ZenLb s	.10t	.5	2116	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17½	10½	Ziegler	.48a	3.0	86	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
52	33⅛	ZionUt	1.36	2.6	136	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Zitel			5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Ziyad			43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	Zondvn		.5	532	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



2-6 86

ACROSS

1 Safecracker
5 Class division
10 Controversial vow word
14 Diamond Head locale
15 Seldom's antithesis
16 "Blessed are the —— . . .": Matt. 5:8
17 Rank and file
19 Md. inst.
20 Aardvark's staple
21 Larry Bird's basket
22 Gray
23 Margaret, to Charles
24 Daniel Shays was one: 1786-87
26 Nonplus
29 Deteriorate
32 Raines, from Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.
33 Shrew
35 American, in Europe: Slang
36 Memorable designer's display
38 Tchrs.' org.
39 —— Flowers, 1926-31 middleweight champ
41 Mrs. H.S.T., née ——
42 Silvery
45 Type of bean
46 Removes, in a way
48 Block
50 Violets' companions, in a verse
51 "—— the sun . . .": Shak.
52 Like some baked failures
54 Stimulus
55 Chipping tool
58 School subj.
59 Genealogical chart
62 Rio Branco site
63 Rocket stage
64 He starred with Julie in "Doctor Zhivago"
65 *Alopecic*
66 Babel structure
67 Neophyte

DOWN

1 Hindu discipline
2 Make bread
3 Mountain pass
4 Zernial of baseball
5 Chaplet's kin
6 In progress
7 Payment preceder
8 Asian New Year
9 Pennsylvania has three
10 Musical works
11 Second-rate
12 Irish lake
13 Bear kids
18 Synagogue
22 Cancel, *as a* space flight
23 To a distance
24 Tex. city
25 Airport abbr.
26 Make moist
27 Breathing
28 Member of the wedding
29 Salute
30 Correct
31 Mournful composition
34 Breed of cattle
37 Flip, as a snip
40 *The Katzen*-jammer Kids, e.g.
43 Shad follower
44 Nominal
47 Tenacious
49 Swamplike
51 Think
52 Attempt
53 Grampus
54 Merganser
55 Host
56 Treasured
57 Japanese fighter plane
59 Falstaffian
60 Gone by
61 Add

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"TELL US A BEDTIME STORY WITH A DOG IN IT."

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

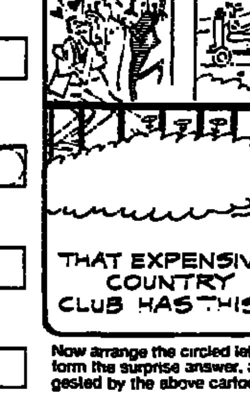
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YENED

DAPAT

SEPORC

TURSIM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: MORE ▢▢▢▢▢ THAN ▢▢▢▢' ▢▢

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: ELDER ACUTE BURIAL DURESS
Answer: It's better to be dead sure at a railroad crossing than this—SURE DEAD

WEATHER

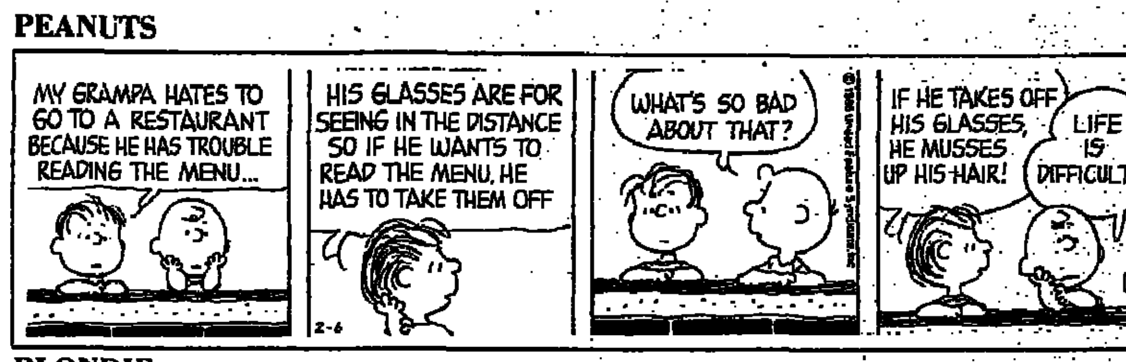
EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	13	55	6	43	fr
Amsterdam	-1	30	-4	25	fr
Athens	7	45	5	41	o
Barcelona	10	50	2	36	cl
Belgrade	-3	26	-6	21	sw
Berlin	-4	25	-9	16	fr
Brussels	-1	30	-4	25	cl
Bucharest	-5	23	-13	9	cl
Budapest	-4	25	-10	14	fr
Copenhagen	0	32	-5	23	sw
Costa Del Sol	14	57	8	46	fr
Dublin	4	39	1	34	cl
Edinburgh	3	38	-1	30	sw
Florence	9	48	1	34	cl
Frankfurt	0	32	-2	28	cl
Geneva	0	32	-2	28	o
Helsinki	-9	16	-16	3	fr
Istanbul	4	39	0	32	cl
Las Palmas	18	64	10	50	cl
Lisbon	10	50	6	43	sh
London	4	39	0	32	cl
Madrid	2	36	0	32	fo
Milan	3	38	2	36	o
Moscow	-11	12	-17	1	sw
Munich	-1	30	-6	21	fr
Nice	6	43	6	43	r
Oslo	-6	21	-7	19	fr
Paris	0	32	0	32	o
Prague	-2	28	-8	18	fr
Reykjavik	4	39	0	32	sh
Rome	9	48	3	38	o
Stockholm	-4	25	-8	18	sw
Strasbourg	1	34	0	32	sw
Venice	4	39	0	32	cl
Vienna	-2	28	-6	21	fr
Warsaw	-6	21	-14	7	fr
Zurich	0	32	-1	30	o
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	-2	28	-8	18	cl
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	13	55	9	48	o
Tel Aviv	19	66	10	50	o
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	o
Sydney	27	81	23	73	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	21	70	fr
Beijing	-1	30	-8	18	fr
Hong Kong	15	59	12	54	r
Manila	—	—	—	—	na
New Delhi	20	68	11	52	fr
Seoul	-4	25	-8	18	fr
Shanghai	4	39	1	34	o
Singapore	29	84	24	75	cl
Taipei	19	66	14	57	o
Tokyo	8	46	0	32	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	12	54	7	45	r
Cairo	19	66	12	54	cl
Cape Town	24	75	19	66	fr
Casablanca	15	59	9	48	r
Harare	26	79	18	64	cl
Lagos	31	88	27	81	o
Nairobi	28	82	14	57	cl
Tunis	17	63	5	41	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	33	91	15	64	fr
Caracas	27	81	16	61	fr
Lima	25	77	20	68	cl
Mexico City	19	66	9	48	fr
Rio de Janeiro	26	79	19	66	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	1	34	-5	23	pc
Atlanta	18	64	13	55	r
Boston	8	46	-1	30	r
Chicago	3	38	-4	25	r
Denver	1	34	-6	21	cl
Detroit	6	43	1	34	cl
Honolulu	28	82	16	61	pc
Houston	20	68	15	59	cl
Los Angeles	18	64	8	46	fr
Miami	26	79	19	66	fr
Minneapolis	0	32	-2	28	cl
Montreal	-9	16	-16	3	sw
Nassau	26	79	14	57	fr
New York	10	50	1	34	r
San Francisco	14	57	8	46	pc
Seattle	9	48	5	41	r
Toronto	0	32	-3	26	r
Washington	18	64	7	45	pc

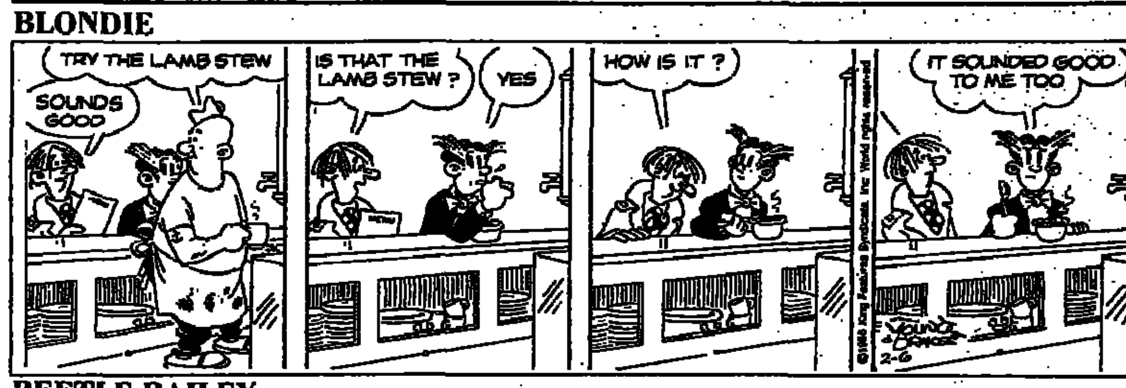
cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. -2 — -5 (28 — 23). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 1 — -3 (34 — 26). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 5 — 1 (41 — 34). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 5 — 2 (41 — 36). PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 1 — -3 (34 — 26). ROME: Rain. Temp. 9 — 4 (48 — 39). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 0 — -4 (32 — 25). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 31 — 22 (88 — 72). HONG KONG: Rain. Temp. 13 — 10 (55 — 50). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 29 — 23 (84 — 73). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. -4 — -11 (25 — 12). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 8 — -3 (46 — 26).

PEANUTS



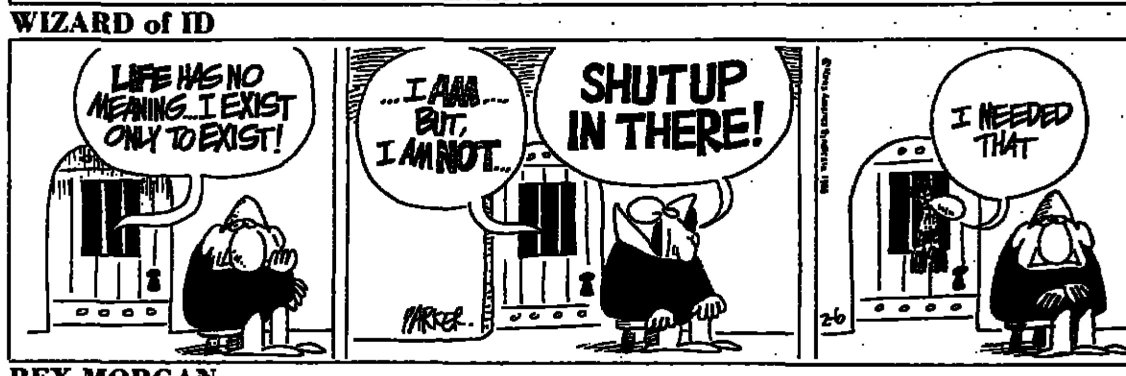
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

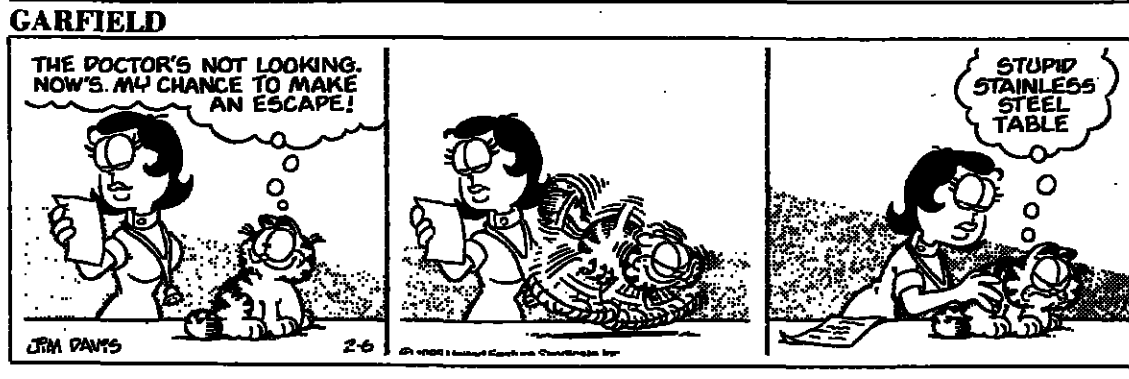
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

HOW TO BECOME RIDICULOUSLY WELL-READ IN ONE EVENING: A Collection of Literary Encapsulations

Compiled and edited by E. O. Parrott. 188 pages. $12.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

THE PENGUIN BOOK OF LIMERICKS

Compiled and edited by E. O. Parrott. 304 pages. Illustrated. $16.95. Viking.

Reviewed by John Gross

ANYONE who has ever written a review or composed a blurb knows how hard it can be to sum up the contents of a book in a few lines. Anyone who spends much time with encyclopedias must sometimes marvel at their feats of compression, at the skill that can squeeze the plot of a novel by Dickens or Dostoevski into a couple of paragraphs. But if literary encapsulation is, or should be, a craft, no one before E. O. Parrott can have tried quite so hard to raise it to the level of an art.

With the encouragement of his publishers, Parrott, known in Britain for his prowess at winning literary competitions, solicited summaries of masterworks from 40 authors, most of them fellow veterans of the competition pages. Their replies were then suitably winnowed (some had attempted as many as 40 titles), and the result is "How to Become Ridiculously Well-Read in One Evening."

In his introduction, Parrott commends the book as a labor-saving device, but anyone expecting a crash course in the classics will be disappointed. The best of the contributions have a point to make; most depend on at least some knowledge of the work being miniaturized.

A technique that several authors put to good use is presenting a work through the eyes of one of its secondary characters. Bates chatters her way through the plot of "Emma"; Malaprop sums up "The Rivals" in a series of ever-deepening (and ever more Freudian) verbal confusions; Jingle turns "The Pickwick Papers" into a burst of irresistible telegraphic gunfire. Sometimes the shift of vision can be quite disconcerting, as when Sir Clifford Chatterley casts a complacent eye over his wife's lover: "The gamekeeper couldn't believe his luck — she just chucked herself at him. Fine-looking fellow, no doubt about that. Deucedly good pheasant-plucker too. But not much up here."

Another recourse is to parody existing forms that involve drastic foreshortening: the complications of "Jude the Obscure" as retailed in a Miss Lonelyhearts column; Leopold Bloom appearing on "This Is Your Life"; the coroner's summing-up at the inquest on Hedda Gabler. Some contributors fall back on the simplicities of children's stories, recounting "The Quiet American" or "Great Expectations" in the style of Dick and Jane. ("Pip is surprised. See Pip's face. The convict is Estella's daddy. What a surprise for Pip.")

Then there are the plain men who refuse to be impressed. Parrott himself presents the most trenchant of these, a disgruntled medieval playgoer recording his reactions to the latest thing in drama, the morality play "Everyman": "After Confessione — sepryse, sepryse! — Everymanne ys received intoe Heavene by ane Angell. Iffe thys be a Moralitie Playe, I wold preffere ane Imoralitie."

Not everyone can pull these tricks off, and there are a fair number of duds in the book, *jeux d'esprit* that are all *jeu* and no *esprit*. Limericks, for example, are popular with contributors: they are beautifully succinct, and at the same time their tempo is comically at odds with the spirit of most of the works summarized. But that does not guarantee a success in itself.

The most satisfying limericks in the book, in fact, are the work of two established poets, British writers who ought to be better known in the United States (and not only for their light verse). Wendy Cope's rendering of "The Waste Land" in limerick-shaped stanzas gets off to a brisk start, and keeps up the pace:

In April one seldom feels cheerful;
Dry stones, sun and dust make me fearful;
Clairvoyantes distress me,
Commuters depress me —
Met Stetson and gave him an earful.

And Gavin Ewart performs the same service for "The Importance of Being Earnest" with wonderful verve:

Algy Moncrieff does a Bunbury
To places like Paris or Sunbury —
To see a sick friend
Who is nearing his end —
But in truth he's at Joysville or Funbury!

Ewart is also responsible for two of the very few poems in "The Penguin Book of Limericks" that are genuine lyrics — a nocturne and a melancholy evocation of autumn. As editor of the anthology, Parrott shows himself rather too ready to accommodate "indecent" limericks (his own term for them) than some would wish, but he includes just about every other category as well — learned limericks, double limericks, something called a "limick" (invented by Ogden Nash), something called a "limeraiku," limericks about religion and limericks about science, limericks by James Joyce and Woodrow Wilson (attrib.) and H. G. Wells.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	P	A		R	A	B	I			C	H	A	P
A	L	A	D		O	M	E	N		E	L	O	P	E
N	I	G	H	T	W	I	N	G		N	O	O	S	E
S	T	E	E	R	E	R		O	L	D	S	T	E	R
			R	A	N		S	T	O	L	E			
D	O	S	E		A	P	E		P	E	T	E	R	S
O	V	E	N			A	C	R	E	S		M	A	O
M	A	R	T	I	N	C	R	U	Z	S	M	I	T	H
E	T	A		N	O	T	E	D			E	L	I	A
D	E	C	A	D	E		T	E	D		L	E	O	N
			L	I	L	L	E		A	D	A			
O	F	F	B	A	S	E		G	R	A	M	P	U	S
A	L	I	E	N		G	O	R	K	Y	P	A	R	K
T	U	N	I	S		A	R	E	A		U	L	N	A
S	E	N	T			L	A	Y	S		S	E	A	T

2/6/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOME bids that have esoteric meanings should be avoided by average players since the danger of a misunderstanding must be considerable.

An example is a raise of one no-trump or two no-trump to five no-trump, which was once a meaningless bid. But a suggestion made in England three decades ago caught on, and the bid is now used to invite seven no-trump.

That would have been the appropriate move with the North hand shown in the diagram. Six no-trump would have become the final contract because South had a minimum. The actual bid of four no-trump would normally end the auction, since it is a natural invitation to six. But North intended the bid as Blackwood and it was so interpreted.

This did not solve the problem, and North's plunge to the seven-level carried the partnership to a totally unsound contract.

East made an alert defense. When the declarer won the club lead in dummy and led the spade eight, he smoothly played his king.

This convinced South that he had caught a singleton king on his right, so he finessed dummy's spade nine and was disillusioned by the appearance of ten. South deserved his fate, but not because he placed West with the ten nor even because he was in an unsound contract. He misplayed the spade suit.

The theoretically correct play is to start with the queen from dummy. If this is covered with the king, a finesse should be taken against the ten. This brings home the contract whenever East has both missing spade honors: not a good chance, but clearly better than the alternatives.

NORTH
♠ Q 9 8
♡ J 10 5
◇ K Q 10 9 8
♣ A K

WEST
♠ 5 3 2
♡ Q 6 4 2
◇ 7 5 4
♣ 10 9 8

EAST
♠ K 10
♡ 9 8 3
◇ 6 3 2
♣ 7 6 5 4 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A J 7 6 4
♡ A K 7
◇ A J
♣ Q J 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	7 N T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ten.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 5

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	587.50	595
ACF Holding	303	300
Aegon	111.50	112.50
Akzo	166.10	166.50
Ahold	82	82.70
Amev	86.50	86.70
A'Dam Rubber	10.75	10.75
Amro Bank	111	112
BVG	240	233.50
Buehrmann T	142	142.50
Caland Hldg	29.50	29.50
Elsevier-NDU	183	181.50
Fokker	82.70	79.50
Gist Brocades	278.50	282
Heineken	226.40	222
Hoogovens	87.60	87.50
KLM	64.20	63.90
Naarden	57.10	57.30
Nat Neder	81	81.50
Nedlloyd	199.30	199
Oce Vander G	435.50	438
Pakhoed	83	83.60
Philips	63.20	62.30
Robeco	85.30	85.60
Rodamco	134.20	135
Rolinco	74.10	74.30
Rorento	47.50	47.40
Royal Dutch	164.50	168.60
Unilever	383.50	390
Van Ommeren	34	33.80
VMF Stork	292	285
VNU	286	287

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 254.70
Previous : 258.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2710	2700
Bekaert	8610	8580
Cockerill	175	179
Cobepa	4300	4060
EBES	4000	3900
GB-Inno-BM	5020	4870
GBL	2550	2420
Gevaert	5150	5030
Hoboken	6140	6030
Intercom	3150	3070
Kredietbank	11200	11000
Petrofina	6070	6050
Soc Generale	2170	2135
Sofina	7810	7810
Solvay	4870	4660
Traction Elec	5300	5230
UCB	5850	5610
Unerg	2390	2340
Vieille Montagne	6400	6450

Current Stock Index : 2401.43
Previous : 2364.76

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	298	298
Allianz Vers	2265	2260
Altana	415	418
BASF	273	269
Bayer	292.20	284
Bay Hypo bank	560	547
Bay Vereinsbank	512	500
BBC	259.20	258
BHF-Bank	498	500
BMW	625	603
Commerzbank	307	306
Conti Gummi	208.50	204.50
Daimler-Benz	1340	1330
Degussa	477	475
Deutsche Babcock	228	222
Deutsche Bank	783	777.50
Dresdner Bank	415.50	409
GHH	247	246.50
Harpener	365.50	366
Hochtief	725	710
Hoechst	284	279
Hoesch	191	190
Horten	224	224
Hussel	450	443
IWKA	339	335
Kali + Salz	300	295
Karstadt	335	335
Kaufhof	413	410
Kloeckner H-D	365	359.50
Kloeckner Werke	107.50	105
Krupp Stahl	192	184.50
Linde	655	653
Lufthansa	297	290
MAN	213	212
Mannesmann	281.50	279.50
Muench Rueck	3280	3290
Nixdorf	594.50	578.50
PKI	825.50	805
Porsche	1330	1335
Preussag	261.50	264
PWA	175	170.50
RWE	231.50	229.50
Rheinmetall	520	518
Schering	579	577
SEL	314	310
Siemens	797.50	792
Thyssen	175	174
Veba	285	281
Volkswagenwerk	539	514.30
Wella	725	762.50

Commerzbank Index : 2015.70
Previous : 1991.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	24.90	25
Cheung Kong	20.30	20.20
China Light	15.80	15.80
Green Island	7.80	7.70
Hang Seng Bank	46.50	46.75
Henderson	1.87	1.90
China Gas	13.40	13.40
HK Electric	8.70	8.45
HK Realty A	10.80	10.60
HK Hotels	35	35.50
HK Land	6.45	6.50
HK Shang Bank	7.90	7.90
HK Telephone	10.70	10.80
HK Yaumatei	3.65	3.65
HK Wharf	7.10	7.10
Hutch Whampoa	24.50	26.50
Hyson	0.69	0.68
Jardine	12.20	12.10
Jardine Sec	14.20	14.30
Kowloon Motor	9.50	9.80
Miramar Hotel	4	3.95
New World	6.40	6.40
SHK Props	11.80	11.80
Stelux	1.82	1.89
Swire Pacific A	32.25	32.50
Tai Cheung	1.85	1.83
Wing On Co	1.50	1.50
Winsor	5.80	5.80
World Int'l	2.50	2.50

Hang Seng Index : 1723.08
Previous : 1728.31

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev
AECI	975	960
Anglo American	4100	4125
Anglo Am Gold	21700	21600
Barlows	1530	1530
Blyvoor	1575	1550
Buffels	7740	8000
De Beers	1740	1730
Driefontein	5325	5275
GFSA	4075	4150
Harmony	3825	3850
Hiveld Steel	595	595
Kloof	2450	2450
Nedbank	938	938
Pres Steyn	5750	5850
Rusplat	2825	2850
SA Brews	915	910
St Helena	4000	4050
Sasol	740	765
West Holding	7500	7625

Composite Stock Index : 1371.10
Previous : 1376.90

London

	Close	Prev
AA Corp	$13¾	$14⅛
Allied-Lyons	265	263
Anglo Am Gold	$71	$73½
Ass Brit Foods	238	240
Ass Dairies	138	140
Barclays	444	452
Bass	645	650
B.A.T.	345	348
Beecham	358	361
BICC	288	293
BL	59	41
Blue Circle	533	536
BOC Group	305	303
Boots	236	241
Bowater Indus	295	298
BP	550	556
Brit Home St	301	305
Brit Telecom	186	188
Brit Aerospace	450	450
Britoil	186	188
BTR	400	405
Burmah	300	302
Cable Wireless	587	590
Cadbury Schw	162	163
Charter Cons	213	213
Commercial U	243	244
Cons Gold	474	477
Courtaulds	220	216
Dalgety	238	235
De Beers	580	585
Distillers	581	562
Driefontein	$17½	$17¾
Fisons	463	464
Free St Ged	$27⅛	$24¾
GEC	174	178
Gen Accident	730	733
GKN	291	293
Glaxo	890	883
Grand Met	385	386
GRE	763	758
Guinness	292	295
GUS	930	930
Hanson	147	145
Hawker	479	472
ICI	826	824
Imperial Group	252	250
Jaguar	420	420
Land Securities	288	288
Legal General	714	719
Lloyds Bank	444	447
Lonrho	233	234
Lucas	515	513
Marks and Sp	171	175
Metal Box	430	425
Midland Bank	424	427
Nat West Bank	684	689
P and O	451	453
Pilkington	352	351
Plessey	184	184
Prudential	789	792
Racal Elect	174	178
Randfontein	$91½	$94½
Rank	487	497
Reed Int'l	699	687
Reuters	384	386
Royal Dutch £	43 25/32	44 27/32
RTZ	564	564
Saatchi	790	790
Sainsbury	352	354
Sears Holdings	114	115½
Shell	660	663
STC	102	104
Std Chartered	422	422
Sun Alliance	588	591
Tate and Lyle	548	548
Tesco	283	283
Thorn EMI	384	392
T.I. Group	395	393
Trafalgar Hse	311	312
THF	155	150
Ultramar	203	203
Unilever £	13 61/64	14 3/64
United Biscuits	234	237
Vickers	333	328
Woolworth	453	463

F.T. 30 Index : 1143.10
Previous : 1143.90
F.T.S.E.100 Index: 1434.10
Previous : 1431.60

Milan

	Close	Prev
Banca Comm	21750	20850
Cigahotels	12950	13030
CIR	7400	7440
Cred Ital	3480	3465
Eridania	14800	14600
Farmitalia	17550	17550
Fiat	6680	6580
Generali	83990	82600
IFI	17470	17210
Italcementi	51950	50500
Italgas	2355	2392
Italmobiliare	105000	103500
Mediobanca	143000	138300
Montedison	2871	2822
NBA	4295	4270
Olivetti	10300	10140
Pirelli	4359	4240
RAS	169000	168000
Rinascente	1015	1024½
SIP	2720	2684
SME	1320	1338
Snia	5880	5760
Standa	15300	15250
Stet	3741	3665

MIB Current Index : 1078
Previous : 1065

Paris

	Close	Prev
Air Liquide	615	626
Alsthom Atl.	402	405
Av Dassault	1164	1180
Bancaire	921	935
BIC	511	509
Bongrain	1580	1580
Bouygues	728	707
BSN-GD	2920	2885
Carrefour	3090	3058
Chargeurs	950	921
Club Med	462	464
Darty	2250	2181
Dumez	1050	1078
Elf-Aquitaine	213.50	207
Europe 1	988	1001
Gen Eaux	972	1080
Hachette	1640	1618
Lafarge Cop	825	850
Legrand	2720	2800
Lesieur	805	821
L'Oreal	2845	2803
Martell	1412	1479
Matra	1530	1480
Merlin	2715	2752
Michelin	1765	1785
Moet Hennessy	2235	2200
Moulinex	66.20	65.80
Occidentale	759	775
Pernod Ric	830	826
Perrier	485	492
Peugeot	675	669
Printemps	437.20	437
Radiotech	421	445.50
Redoute	1850	1870
Roussel Uclaf	1379	1455
Sanofi	655	642
Skis Rossignol	1201	1225
Telemecan	2650	2665
Thomson CSF	895	846
Total	323	307

CAC Index : 278.90
Previous : 280.40

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cold Storage	2.58	2.60
DBS	5	4.94
Fraser Neave	6.25	6.20
Haw Par	1.92	1.89
Inchcape	1.51	1.48
Malayan Banking	4.30	4.28
OCBC	7.10	7.10
OUB	2.40	2.39
OUE	1.77	1.77
Shangri-la	N.Q.	—
Sime Darby	1.44	1.47
S'pore Land	2.23	2.19
S'pore Press	6.05	5.95
S Steamship	0.40½	0.40½
St Trading	2.13	2.10
UOB	3.36	3.34
United Overseas	0.93	0.93

Straits Times Ind Index : 619.28
Previous : 617.51

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	195	193
Alfa Laval	250	248
Asea	340	340
Astra	515	515
Atlas Copco	182	180
Boliden	N.Q.	185
Electrolux	217	211
Ericsson	245	238
Esselte	N.Q.	—
Handelsbanken	266	257
Pharmacia	171	171
Saab-Scania	510	560
Sandvik	128	N.Q.
Skanska	128	126
SKF	313	310
SwedishMatch	245	245
Volvo	317	305

Affaersvaerlden Index : 508.78
Previous : 492.28

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.12	3.22
ANZ	4.55	4.60
BHP	7.18	7.48
Borai	2.57	2.60
Bougainville	2.15	2.18
Coles	4.62	4.63
Comalco	1.82	1.90
CRA	5.50	5.56
CSR	3.43	3.58
Dunlop	2.70	2.82
Elders Ixl	3.45	3.50
ICI Australia	2.32	2.30
Magellan	2	2
MIM	2.80	2.88
Nat Aust Bank	4.75	4.82
News Corp	11.75	11.50
N Broken Hill	2.68	2.73
Poseidon	2.75	2.90
Qld Coal Trust	1.55	1.56
Santos	4.98	5.14
Thomas Nation	2.90	2.92
Western Mining	3.38	3.50
Westpac Banking	4.50	4.60
Woodside	1.12	1.12

All Ordinaries Index : 1060.70
Previous : 1075.60

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	415	419
Asahi Chemical	767	761
Asahi Glass	900	898
Bank of Tokyo	780	698
Bridgestone	525	527
Canon	1090	1088
Casio	1760	1770
C.Itoh	422	426
Dai Nippon Print	1250	1350
Daiwa House	805	879
Daiwa Securities	780	780
Fanuc	7030	7080
Fuji Bank	1520	1500
Fuji Photo	1970	1970
Fujitsu	1080	1080
Hitachi	785	763
Hitachi Cable	732	730
Honda	1140	1170
Japan Air Lines	12510	12800
Kajima	488	498
Kansai Power	1980	2000
Kawasaki Steel	140	138
Kirin Brewery	796	787
Komatsu	488	491
Kubota	337	347
Kyocera	4850	4800
Matsu Elec Inds	1370	1310
Matsu Elec Works	860	859
Mitsubishi Bank	1450	1450
Mitsubishi Chem	514	517
Mitsubishi Elec	346	343
Mitsubishi Heavy	360	364
Mitsubishi Corp	600	595
Mitsui and Co	413	411
Mitsukoshi	596	595
Mitsumi	1090	1000
NEC	1290	1280
NGK Insulators	924	924
Nikko Sec	690	685
Nippon Kogaku	1070	1070
Nippon Oil	812	808
Nippon Steel	163	161
Nippon Yusen	301	300
Nissan	567	572
Nomura Sec	1100	1100
Olympus	1010	1010
Pioneer	1890	1800
Ricoh	1070	1080
Sharp	919	913
Shimazu	870	861
Shinetsu Chemical	1050	1050
Sony	3850	3830
Sumitomo Bank	1590	1570
Sumitomo Chem	240	237
Sumitomo Marine	650	646
Sumitomo Metal	141	140
Taisei Corp	327	327
Taisho Marine	522	531
Takeda Chem	1000	995
TDK	4210	4210
Teijin	470	467
Tokio Marine	856	860
Tokyo Elec. Power	2830	2850
Toppan Printing	1020	1020
Toray Ind	498	495
Toshiba	380	366
Toyota	1270	1250
Yamaichi Sec	695	697

Nikkei 225 : 13185.46
Previous : 13138.89
New Index : 1051.12
Previous : 1047.86

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	5080	4925
Alusuisse	725	725
Autophon	4450	4550
Bank Leu	4425	4625
Brown Boveri	1730	1730
Ciba Geigy	4010	4000
Credit Suisse	3645	3645
Electrowatt	3400	3400
Interdiscount	3400	3425
Jacob Suchard	7525	7525
Jelmoli	3300	3350
Landis Gyr	2240	2230
Moevenpick	5490	5450
Nestle	8700	8650
Oerlikon-B	1590	1615
Roche Baby	13225	13375
Sandoz	1750	1790
Schindler	4450	4500
Sulzer	460	460
Surveillance	6500	6500
Swissair	2000	2025
SBC	560	558
Swiss Reinsurance	2600	2545
Swiss Volksbank	2475	2440
Union Bank	5070	5040
Winterthur	6000	5950
Zurich Ins	2800	2725

SBC Index : 626.60
Previous : 625.70

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Feb. 4*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9593	Abiti Prce	$23¼	23	23	
100	Acklands	$19⅝	19¾	19¾	
15180	Agnico E	$24	22⅝	23	—1⅛
219	Agra Ind A	$11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅛
34068	Alt Energy	$14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
18250	Alta Nat	$15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
832	Algoma St	$20	20	20	
40840	A Barick o	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
47530	Atco I f	$11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
18102	BP Canada	$30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
67244	Bank BC	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
315992	Bank N S	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
900	Baton	$21¾	21¼	21½	— ½
75345	Bonanza R	340	300	305	—35
29320	Bralorne	270	240	245	—35
7530	Bramalea	$17¾	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
200	Brenda M	$8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
202110	BCFP	$13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
57865	BC Res	189	175	176	—12
30570	BC Phone	$25⅞	25¼	25⅛	— ½
1918	Brunswk	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2230	Budd Can	$34	33½	33½	— ½
62156	CAE	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
100	CCL A	$17	17	17	
43522	CCL B f	$17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
6250	Cad Frv	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1100	Campeau f	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
47799	C Nor West	$18½	17	17	—1½
375	C Packrs	$35	35	35	+ ¼
758	Can Trust	$41½	41½	41½	— ¼
1150	C Tung	$8¼	8	8¼	
403	CGE	$80	79	79	— 1
209076	CI Bk Com	$21½	20¼	20½	— 1
157960	CTire A f	$13	12⅝	12⅝	
2300	C Util B	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
1200	Cara	$19½	19¼	19¼	
3298	Celanese	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
70	Celan 175 p	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
25700	Centrl Tr	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
17630	Cineplex	$13¾	13	13¾	+ ¼
1300	C Distb A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3500	CDistb B f	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14958	CTL Bank	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
300	Conwest A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
31823	Coseka R	185	160	170	—22
120	Conron A	$18	18	18	
3850	Crownx	$24½	24	24½	+ ¾
10100	Czar Res	170	150	150	—21
17043	Daon Dev	460	450	450	— 5
1500	Daon A	450	450	450	—15
48850	Denison A p	$11½	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅜
229250	Denison B f	$11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
2800	Develcon	435	430	430	
14900	Dickensn A f	$8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
12900	Dickensn B	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
34933	Dofasco	$28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
900	Donohue	$22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
22900	Du Pont A	$31	30¼	30⅝	— ¼
140149	Dylex A	$16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
7643	Elcthom X	$9	8⅞	9	— ¼
1050	Emco	$23	22⅞	23	
7650	Equity Svr	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜
8300	FCA Intl	$26¼	25½	25½	— ¾
41150	C Falcon C	$17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅞
948525	Ficnbrdge	$23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅞
39200	Fed Ind A	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
980	F City Fin	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
58930	Genstr A	$33¾	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
14330	Geac Comp	$7½	7	7	— ¼
5700	Gibraltar	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
33300	Goldcorp f	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
100	Goodyear	$38	38	38	— ½
15988	GL Forest	$21½	20½	21⅛	+1¼
725	Greyhnd	$25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
4300	Hawker	$22⅝	22¼	22⅛	
33602	Hayes D	$12½	12½	12½	
11500	Hees Intl	$26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
28498	H Bay Co	$25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
46777	Imasco	$27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅛
17280	Indal	$20⅞	20	20	+ ⅛
17080	Inland Gas	$10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
27780	Intl Thom	$8⅝	8⅝	8½	
34428	Inter. Pipe	$39⅝	38¼	38⅝	— 2
113450	Ipsco	$12⅝	12	12⅛	— ¼
2300	Ivaco B	$21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
30800	Jannock	$23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅜
34500	Kelsey H	$18	17	17	— 1
3150	Kerr Add	$18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
9815	Labatt	$32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
12220	LOnt Cem	$21	20½	20⅝	— ½
14000	Lacana	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1500	Loblaw Co.	$23½	23	23	— ½
42649	Lumonics	$16⅝	15⅞	16	— ⅝
600	MDS H A	$15	15	15	— ½
800	MICC	400	400	400	
102512	Mclan H X	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
6513	Maritime f	$14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
16390	Merland E	280	270	279	— 2
70039	Molson A f	$20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
1100	Molson B	$20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
1550	Murphy	$19¾	19½	19⅝	— ¼
1100	Nabisco L	$29½	27½	29½	+ ¼
137677	Noranda	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
34947	Norcen	$14¼	14	14	— ⅜
267405	Nva AltA f	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
330	Nowsco W	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
17965	NuWst sp A	39	37½	39	
7100	Oakwood	$7	7	7	— ⅜
1400	Omnibus o	280	255	255	—25
3300	Oshawa A f	$33¼	33	33	— ¼
14930	Pac W Airln	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
18832	Pamour	$9¼	8½	9	— ⅜
54318	PanCan P	$27½	26½	26⅞	—1⅛
3343	Pembina	$16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
2530	Pine Point	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
79300	Placer	$24½	23⅝	23½	—1⅛
9100	Que Sturg o	405	380	390	—25
27627	Rayrock f	$7⅝	7⅛	7½	
6550	Redpath	$18⅛	17¾	18	— ¼
40775	ReedSf 1 Sp	$52	50¼	51	+ ½
2600	Rogers A	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
3800	Roman	$13½	13	13	— ½
12293	Sceptre	360	350	355	—10
10900	Scotts f	$29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
8193	Sears Can	$12½	12¼	12¼	
385333	Shell Can	$21⅛	20¾	21	— ½
5813	Sherritt	$8⅛	7⅞	8	— ½
300	Slater B f	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
80571	Southam	$17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
14845	Spar Aero f	$25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅜
134429	Stelco A	$26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
12580	Sulpetro	111	105	105	— 7
1800	Steep R	285	280	280	— 1
107700	Tara	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
1450	Teck Cor A	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
118679	Teck B f	$19	18¼	18⅜	— ¾
97770	Tex Can	$25¾	24½	24½	—1½
9813	Thom N A	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	— ½
174318	Tor Dm Bk	$24¼	23	23½	— ⅝
5082	Torstar B f	$35½	35	35½	+ ½
27958	Traders A f	$30	29¾	30	
4011	Trns Mt	$12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
13000	Trinity Res	190	175	175	—20
83624	TrnAlta UA	$27	26¾	26⅞	
122507	TrCan PL	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
273440	Trimac	295	290	295	
75884	Trilon A	$23¼	23	23	— ¼
6000	Trizec A f	$28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ¼
53460	Turbo	45	43	43½	+ ½
500	Unicorp A f	$7½	7½	7½	
7000	Un Carbid	$14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
22357	U Entprise	$12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
1165	U Keno	$9	8½	8½	— ¾
14150	Versil A I	440	420	420	—25
800	Vestgron	355	345	345	+ 5
17120	Wardair	$20	19	19¾	+ ⅞
1601	Weldwod	$22	22	22	— ¼
196645	Westmin	$11⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅞
925	Weston	$114	111	111	— 4
28370	Woodwd A	$8	7½	7½	— ½

Total sales 24,663,856 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	2,782.10	2,842.90

Montreal *Feb. 4*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
98935	Bank Mont	$32	30½	30⅝	—1⅝
1226	BombrdrA	$16¼	16	16	
9375	BombrdrB	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
2135	CB Pak	$24	23¾	24	+ ¼
64088	Cascades	$15⅝	14	14¼	—1⅛
16859	ConBath.	$23⅞	23	23½	+ ⅛
35172	DomTxtA	$16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
72897	Gaz Metro	$11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
3300	MntTrst	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
137115	NatBk Cda	$24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
84350	Power Corp	$24⅝	23¾	24	— ¼
15954	Provigo	$17	16¼	16⅞	— ⅜
1500	RollandA	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅞
71139	Royal Bank	$30⅝	29⅝	30	— ½
1014	RoyTrstco	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
12068	SteinbrgA	$41	39	40	+1

Total Sales 4,530,008 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	125.40	126.2

YOUR GUIDE TO DINING WELL
PATRICIA WELLS
IN FRIDAY'S WEEKEND SECTION OF THE IHT

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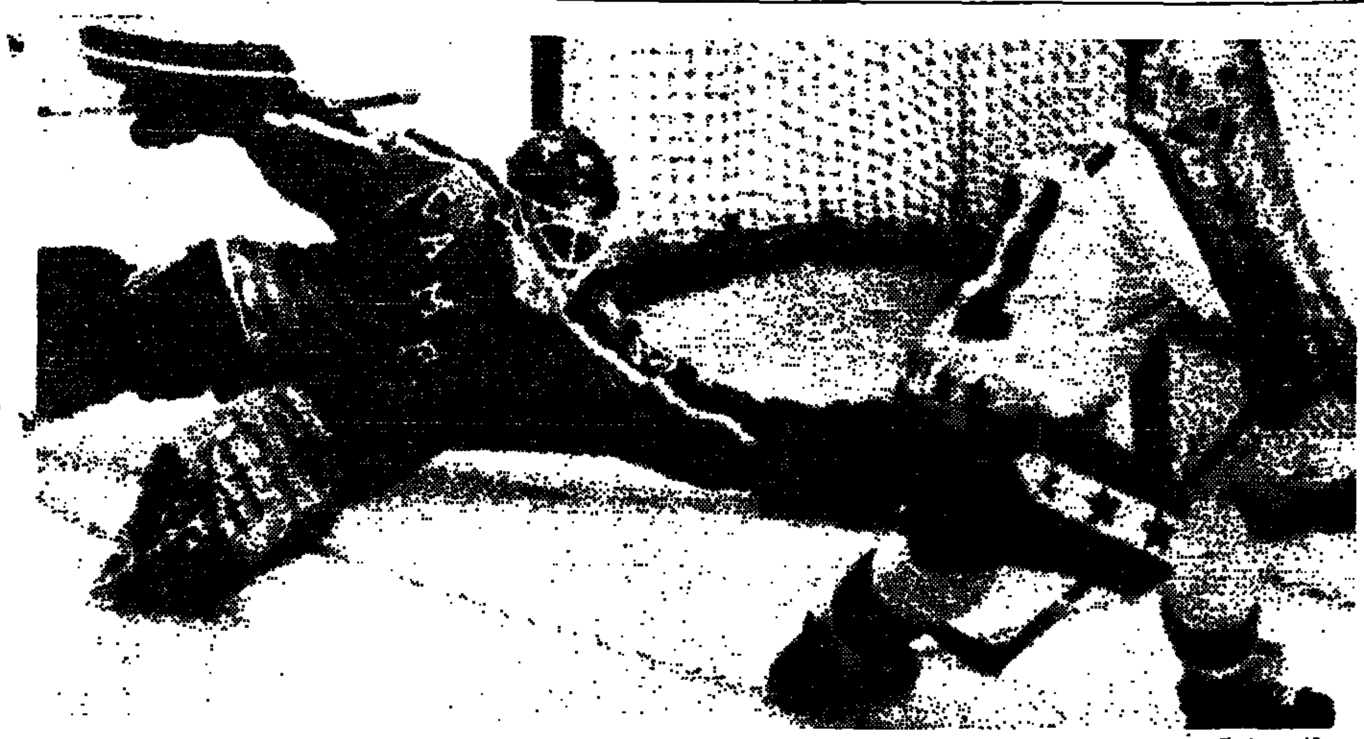
SPORTS



The Associated Press

After a 2-on-1 pass from Mike Bossy, Bryan Trottier beat Andy Moog to give the Wales Conference a 4-3 overtime victory.

Trottier's Goal the All-Star Game-Winner

By Craig Wolff
New York Times Service

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Most of the night belonged to the goaltenders, who spun on their backs and dived onto their stomachs in brilliant displays. But finally, just when it seemed they had been driven into hiding, the scorers at Tuesday's 38th annual National Hockey League all-star game came out.

First, Peter Stastny scored and the Wales Conference led the Campbells, 2-1. And then in short order in the closing minutes of the third period, Wayne Gretzky showed up with a wrist shot to tie the score, Brian Propp scored to bring the Wales stars back into the lead, only to have Dale Hawerchuk of the Campbell squad score with 43 seconds left in regulation time.

Soon, however, Bryan Trottier became the last of the big guns to emerge, scoring three minutes and five seconds into sudden-death overtime to give the Wales Conference a 4-3 victory.

Even after that late flurry, the night stood as a salute to the goalies; the most valuable player award was given to Grant Fuhr of the Edmonton Oilers, the starting goalie for the Campbell team. Fuhr is the first member of the losing team to be honored since New York Islander goalie Billy Smith was MVP in a 3-2 overtime loss to the Campbell Conference in 1978.

"It was incredible," Trottier said. "The goalies were great — all four of them. You could not expect this ending."

"Was I surprised?" Fuhr said. "I certainly was. I thought by the time the game ended, no one would remember the goaltending."

To be sure, no one could forget it — not the way Fuhr stopped all 15 shots he faced in all sorts of contorted positions, and his counterpart, Mario Gosselin of the Quebec Nordiques, stopped 14 of 15. But the last blazing moment belonged to Trottier, the veteran Islander center who in six previous all-star appearances had not scored a goal.

He tore along the center of the ice, with the full confidence that his Islander companion, Mike Bossy, knew where he was. Bossy, having stripped the puck from Mark Messier, said he had Trottier in his sights just as he crossed the blue line; Bossy passed through Paul Coffey's legs, and Trottier beat goaltender Andy Moog from short range.

That gave the Wales Conference its third straight triumph over the Campbell Conference in the second overtime game ever, the other coming in 1978.

It was a notable achievement because Gretzky, the league's biggest star by far, belongs to the Campbell stars. And this time there were, including Gretzky, nine representatives of the champion Oilers to give the Campbells an obvious head start in familiarity and synchronization.

Late in the first period, Fuhr dived to stop a shot from Trottier. In fact, Trottier's follow-through with his stick actually spun around the goalie, who was lying on his back.

After all the sterling saves, the scoreless battle ended at 7:56 of the second period on a shot from the right point. It came from one of the lesser-known players, Tony Tanti, a right wing from the Vancouver Canucks.

With 8:57 to play in the second period, Fuhr was replaced by Moog, also of the Oilers, and Gosselin was replaced by Philadelphia's Bob Froese. They picked up where the starters had left off, the one exception being Propp's tying goal with 2:04 remaining in the period.

No one, however, could anticipate the hectic moments at the end. Stastny scored with 4:45 gone in the third and the Wales stars led, 2-1. Gretzky scored with 2:51 remaining. Propp tallied again at 17:38 before Hawerchuk poked in the rebound of Coffey's slapshot to push the night into overtime.

It was announced to the audience that if the five-minute overtime did not produce a goal, the teams would play a 20-minute sudden death session.

None of the players had been informed of that possibility before the night began.

Trottier said he was not affected by that prospect, and he reacted in character.

Asked if he considered the goal a milestone, he said, "No — just very nice."

□

Paul Martha, a Pittsburgh Penguin official who is a member of the National Hockey League's board of governors, said Tuesday night that the possibility of next year's all-star game involving competition against a Soviet team had been "mentioned" at a board meeting earlier in the day.

The league is expected to make an announcement shortly concerning the 1987 all-star game, which will be held in Quebec.

Marcel Aubut, the president of the Quebec Nordiques, has been seeking an arrangement with the Soviet Union in order to host an all-star break to coincide with Quebec's winter carnival.

But John Ziegler, the league president, said of the speculation: "There will be no change in all-star format."

In 1979, the Challenge Cup series between the Soviet Union and Team NHL replaced the all-star game.

Despite a Lost Weekend, U.S. Vaulter Olson Is Still Looking to the Heights

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It has been, as Billy Olson puts it, "a pretty unusual year."

In his first three track meets this winter, Olson set world indoor pole vault bests of 19 feet 2¾ inches (5.86 meters), 19-3½ and 19-3¾. In his next two meets — last weekend — he could not clear his opening heights.

In pole vaulting, where a slight imperfection can translate into disaster, disaster struck Friday night in Toronto. Olson failed to clear his opening 18-8¼. On Saturday afternoon, a friend called and told him Joe Dial had just vaulted 19-4¾ inches in Columbia, Missouri. Olson thought the caller was kidding. He wasn't. In that case, Olson said he'd have to vault 19-5 that night at his meet in Dallas, where he lives. To play it safe, he started at 18-½. He missed all three attempts.

Until last weekend, his optimism knew no bounds. The left wrist, left hamstring and left foot that had betrayed him in the past were sound enough; until Toronto and Dallas, he had been reveling in a dream world.

That world will come to the New York area three times this month — the U.S. Olympic Invitational Saturday in East Rutherford, New Jersey; the Wanamaker Millrose Games Feb. 14 in Madison Square Garden, and the national indoor championships Feb. 28 in the Garden. Dial will oppose him at the Millrose and perhaps the nationals.

Before the weekend, Olson had been ecstatic about his indoor season. "I'm psyched up," he said. "It's pretty hard not to be, especially when I was as lousy as I was as long as I was. The only thing that kept me going was that I saw a few bright spots last year. In a couple of meets, I saw that things were coming around. But mostly, I was injured."

Although he won the U.S. outdoor title in 1981 and tied for the title and was ranked first in the world outdoors in 1982, he had a reputation as a world beater indoors but an also-ran outdoors. "Not true," said Olson, with his soft Texas accent and self-deprecating humor. "In 1976, I set a Texas high school record of 15-10. That was probably my last good outdoor season."

Olson loves the excitement of indoor track — the circus atmosphere, the interaction with a crowd sitting only a few feet from the pole vault runway. But the main reason for his outdoor letdowns was physical.

The most recent of his major injuries came as the 1984 outdoor season began. He tore ligaments in his takeoff foot and finished seventh in the U.S. Olympic trials (only the top three finishers made the team). His left hamstring, the long muscle behind the thigh, has troubled him since he tore it sprinting in college.

His left wrist became a problem when he broke several bones in it during a 1980 gymnastics workout. Some of the bones did not heal properly, and arthritis is setting in. He tapes the wrist heavily and tightly for competition and practice, and that has helped. "It's cut down on the pain," said Olson. "The pain is one reason my plant has always been bad."

Vaulters need strong shoulders and backs to absorb the shock of racing down the runway at full speed and planting the pole in the vaulting box. Although modern fiberglass poles are relatively light and flexible, there is still shock.

At 6-foot-2 and 172 pounds (78 kilograms), Olson is strong. He brings sprinter's speed to an event in which horizontal speed is translated into vertical lift. And at 27, he is still willing to find new ways to achieve.

This season, his training started spectacularly. In the past, he had never vaulted higher than 18 feet in practice, and in the Dec. 28 indoor season

'I'm psyched up. It's pretty hard not to be, especially when I was as lousy as I was as long as I was.'

opener in Canada he was hoping to clear 18-9. Instead, he did 19-2¾, his eighth world indoor best in four years but his first in almost three years.

Enter Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union, who last summer became the first man to clear six meters when he vaulted a stunning 19-8¼ outdoors. Now, 18 days after Olson's record vault, Bubka bettered it by clearing 19-3.

But four days later Olson vaulted 19-3½, and the next week he nudged the record still higher, to 19-3¾. Next on his schedule was Toronto, where he wanted to clear 19-4¼. His plan was to try only three heights — 18-8¼, 19-0¼ and 19-4¼, but he never made the first one.

"It was a sad and sickening feeling," he said. "I thought I was ready, but I just didn't have my speed." Despite having "no excuses," he indicated he had become distracted by pressure from meet directors and the news media. "I've got to stop letting myself get caught up in all this junk," he said. "I can't set records every weekend."

The next night, Dallas — and three attempts, three misses. "I'm more than frustrated now," he said. "I felt great. It was not the track, not the pit, not the crossbar. Just me." Olson may have had Dial on his mind. They are not friends (last summer they engaged in a shoving incident).

Olson's goals are simple: stay healthy and jump higher — "because I don't know how high I can jump." He says he knows what he has to do to go higher. He has to hold the pole higher.

For years, Olson had been using a pole 16 feet 5 inches long and holding it 15 feet 10 inches high. Then Bubka started using a pole measuring 17-5 and holding it at from 16-10 to 17 feet. The most important factor in Bubka's success was neither the longer pole nor the higher grip; it was his extraordinary strength and ability. Given those assets, the higher grip made the difference.

The higher a vaulter grips the pole, the higher he will be lifted toward the bar. But the higher he grips the pole, the harder it is to reach the bar.

"Picture the back of the box where you plant the pole," said Olson. "If I hold at 15-10, then my takeoff point — the place where I am on the runway when I plant the pole — is maybe 12½ feet from the box. Now I have to move my body forward those 12½ feet to get to the bar and a foot more to get to the pit.

"Now I'm using a 16-6 pole and holding it at 16-5, an inch from the top. I probably have to cover 14 feet to get to the bar and 15 feet to get to the pit. It's getting tougher and tougher to get to the pit. I've got to run faster, and I'm running fast already. I've got to plant better and be more solid with my left arm, which is a problem for me because of the wrist.

"It's hard when you're 27 and you've been doing this so long. Your mind kind of grooves your techniques, and my techniques aren't that good. The middle and the top of my jumps are O.K., but I'm pretty shoddy at the takeoff.

His self-esteem took a turn for the worse in Paris last July 13, the day Bubka made his historic six-meter jump. Olson finished fourth at 18-4½.

"I had struggled so much to make 18-4½ that it felt like 19 feet. And there's Bubka not even jumping until the bar is at 18-8¼ and he makes it on the first jump. I felt I'd just been taken out of my sport. Every record I've been around, and I've been around a bunch. I was right in the thick of the competition. But this one, I thought, 'That's it for me. I can't do that.'

"I thought of quitting, but I wanted to jump indoors this year. I decided to give it one more good shot . . .

The Paris performance was Bubka at his best. Bubka was scheduled to vault in five U.S. meets this winter until the Russians canceled his appearances in four; his only indoor appearance here will be in the nationals.

"He should have been here a couple of weeks ago," said Olson. "I would have bet everything I had that he couldn't beat me. But I think he knows now there are some guys who can beat him."

In Olson's mind, the leading candidate is Olson — assuming he regains his form of recent weeks. "I'm surprised," he said. "I was looking forward to a good season and I thought I would jump high, but not this high this easily. Until the weekend, at least, I've been doing it right. I don't know what I was doing, but it must have been right."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	37	8	.822	—
Philadelphia	30	18	.625	8½
New Jersey	28	22	.560	11½
Washington	23	24	.489	15
New York	18	31	.367	21
Central Division				
Milwaukee	32	18	.640	—
Atlanta	27	20	.574	3½
Detroit	25	24	.510	6½
Cleveland	18	30	.375	13
Chicago	17	33	.340	15
Indiana	16	32	.333	15

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	33	15	.688	—
Denver	29	21	.580	5
San Antonio	27	24	.529	7½
Dallas	24	22	.522	8
Utah	24	27	.471	10½
Sacramento	19	30	.388	14½
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	36	11	.766	—
Portland	29	23	.558	9½
Phoenix	19	28	.404	17
L.A. Clippers	18	31	.367	19
Seattle	17	32	.347	20
Golden State	15	37	.288	23½

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 26 20 27 28—101
Indiana 35 25 31 26—117
H.Williams 8-17 9-10 25, Stipanovich 10-12 2-2 22; Birdsong 11-18 2-4 24, B.Williams 6-12 3-5 15. Rebounds: New Jersey 47 (B.Williams 8); Indiana 56 (C.Richardson 10). Assists: New Jersey 27 (M.R.Richardson, O'Koren 6); Indiana 32 (C.Richardson 7).

Atlanta 27 31 25 22—105
Cleveland 24 27 27 16—104
Wilkins 12-21 12-16 36, Rivers 4-8 11-17 19; Free 13-25 1-2 28, Hinson 12-17 3-7 27. Rebounds: Atlanta 64 (Koncak 9); Cleveland 51 (Hinson 9). Assists: Atlanta 20 (Wittman 6); Cleveland 32 (Bagley 14).

Detroit 29 31 30 17—117
Chicago 30 25 27 25—115
Tripucka 13-24 2-2 28, Dumars 8-11 2-3 18, Thomas 6-16 5-7 18; Green 8-14 13-14 29, Gervin 8-17 6-6 22. Rebounds: Detroit 49 (Laimbeer 16); Chicago 51 (Green 12). Assists: Detroit 34 (Thomas 19); Chicago 25 (Macy 8).

Boston 19 27 37 29—112
Milwaukee 21 22 24 26—93
Bird 8-14 7-9 24, Parish 7-15 6-10 20; Cummings 12-23 0-0 24, Moncrief 4-13 7-7 15. Rebounds: Boston 51 (Bird 9); Milwaukee 46 (Cummings 13). Assists: Boston 33 (Johnson 8); Milwaukee 19 (Pressey 6).

Seattle 26 25 32 28 8—119
San Antonio 33 28 25 25 13—124
Gilmore 10-13 10-11 30, Mitchell 10-19 6-6 26; Henderson 10-16 5-6 26, Chambers 8-13 0-0 16. Rebounds: Seattle 39 (Sikma 8); San Antonio 46 (Mitchell 10). Assists: Seattle 33 (Young 8); San Antonio 30 (Mitchell 10).

Golden State 32 26 28 32—118
Phoenix 27 36 36 28—127
Edwards 12-18 4-5 28, Davis 12-19 0-0 25; Short 9-16 7-7 25, Floyd 6-8 4-4 16, Ballard 7-10 2-2 16, Teagle 6-12 4-5 16. Rebounds: Golden State 43 (Smith 9); Phoenix 50 (Pittman 15). Assists: Golden State 29 (Huston 7); Phoenix 38 (Humphries 15).

Portland 34 22 29 33—118
Denver 36 28 31 34—119
English 18-30 6-6 42, Hanzlik 7-10 5-7 19; Vandeweghe 10-17 13-13 33, Paxson 7-11 0-0 16. Rebounds: Portland 48 (Vandeweghe, Kersey 7); Denver 46 (Williams, Cooper 10). Assists: Portland 28 (Porter 9); Denver 26 (Lever 8).

Dallas 23 35 18 26—102
L.A. Lakers 19 31 30 39—119
Abdul-Jabbar 9-16 3-4 21, McGee 9-17 2-3 21, Worthy 9-13 0-0 18; Perkins 6-11 5-6 18, Blackman 8-19 2-2 18, Harper 7-11 2-2 16. Rebounds: Dallas 36 (Donaldson 8); Los Angeles 57 (Lucas 10). Assists: Dallas 29 (Harper 8); Los Angeles 32 (Abdul-Jabbar, Johnson 8).

National Basketball Association Leaders

(Through Feb. 3)

TEAM OFFENSE

	G	Pt.	Avg
L.A. Lakers	46	5494	119.4
Houston	47	5453	116.0
Denver	48	5566	116.0
Portland	51	5895	115.4
Milwaukee	49	5632	114.9
Dallas	45	5161	114.7
Detroit	48	5503	114.6
Boston	44	4991	113.4
Golden State	51	5672	111.2
Chicago	49	5447	111.2
Phoenix	46	5079	110.4
San Antonio	49	5398	110.2
New Jersey	49	5384	109.9
Philadelphia	48	5231	109.0
Utah	50	5428	108.6
Cleveland	47	5090	108.3
Sacramento	48	5194	108.2
L.A. Clippers	49	5294	108.0
Atlanta	46	4931	107.2
Indiana	47	4850	103.2
Washington	47	4805	102.2
Seattle	48	4900	102.1
New York	48	4744	98.8

TEAM DEFENSE

	G	No.	Avg
Seattle	48	4905	102.2
New York	48	4924	102.6
Washington	47	4835	102.9
Milwaukee	49	5165	105.4
Boston	44	4641	105.5
Atlanta	46	4853	105.5
Indiana	47	4996	106.3
Philadelphia	48	5169	107.7
Utah	50	5488	109.8
New Jersey	49	5382	109.8
San Antonio	49	5385	109.9
L.A. Lakers	46	5075	110.3
Cleveland	47	5193	110.5
Houston	47	5294	112.6
Portland	51	5761	113.0
Phoenix	49	5211	113.3
Sacramento	48	5438	113.3
Dallas	45	5134	114.1
Denver	48	5495	114.5
Detroit	48	5526	115.1
Chicago	49	5642	115.1
Golden State	51	5925	116.2
L.A. Clippers	49	5705	116.4

INDIVIDUAL

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
English, Den.	48	548	319	1416	29.5
Dantley, Utah	46	479	387	1346	29.3
Wilkins, Atl.	46	502	285	1297	28.2
Short, G.S.	45	453	234	1149	25.5
Vandeweghe, Prt.	48	421	337	1179	24.6
Bird, Bos.	44	405	227	1069	24.3
Woolridge, Chi.	46	418	267	1107	24.1
Olajuwon, Hou.	47	427	248	1102	23.4
Abdul-Jabbr, LAL	46	435	195	1065	23.2
Malone, Phil.	48	348	412	1108	23.1

Field Goal Percentage

	FG	FGA	Pct
Johnson, S.A.	258	398	.648
Dawkins, N.J.	277	433	.640
Gilmore, S.A.	286	482	.593
Ruland, Wash.	178	303	.587
Worthy, LAL	393	671	.586

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Laimbeer, Det.	48	181	421	602	12.5
Williams, N.J.	49	187	403	590	12.0
Malone, Phil.	48	217	335	552	11.5
Sampson, Hou.	47	138	393	531	11.3
Olajuwon, Hou.	47	231	299	530	11.3

Assists

	G	No.	Avg.
Johnson, LAL	37	486	13.1
Thomas, Det.	47	505	10.7
Bagley, Clev.	47	438	9.3
Cheeks, Phil.	48	435	9.1
Moore, S.A.	28	252	9.0

Selected College Results

EAST

Alfred 88, Rochester 71
Babson 84, Clark 82, OT
Binghamton 51, 84, Ithaca 77
Boston U. 59, Maine 53
Buffalo 74, Rochester Tech 52
CCNY 68, Lehman 55
Fordham 93, Manhattan 57
Harvard 62, Dartmouth 54
Holy Cross 74, Iona 65
La Salle 62, St. Peter's 54
New Hampshire 53, Vermont 52
Northeastern 87, Hartford 76
Penn 67, Princeton 47
Villanova 67, Boston Col. 57

SOUTH

Louisiana St. 63, Auburn 61
North Carolina 78, Georgia Tech 77, OT

MIDWEST

DePaul 73, Evansville 41

FAR WEST

Chapman 91, U.S. International 86
Colorado St. 66, S. Colorado 55
Santa Fe 92, Grand Canyon 86
Texas-El Paso 64, Oregon St. 49

Golf

PGA Leaders

Statistical leaders on the Professional Golfers Association tour through the Pebble Beach National Pro-AM, which ended Feb. 3:

EARNINGS

	Rds	Money
1. Hal Sutton	16	$141,960
2. Calvin Peete	12	135,284
3. Fuzzy Zoeller	11	115,875
4. Donnie Hammond	12	113,076
5. Payne Stewart	8	86,700
6. Tony Sills	12	76,484
7. John Cook	12	72,300
8. Mark O'Meara	12	65,450
9. Bernhard Langer	16	64,092
10. John Mahaffey	16	42,722

SCORING

1, Calvin Peete, 68.23. 2, Don Pooley, 68.44. 3, Payne Stewart, 68.63. 4, Jodie Mudd, 68.67. 5, Gary Koch, 68.71. 6, Bob Murphy, 68.88. 7, Hal Sutton, 68.94. 8, Scott Simpson, 69.00. 9, Paul Azinger, 69.11. 10, Tony Sills, 69.25.

AVERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE

1, Andy Bean, 275.6. 2, Ronnie Black, 274.9. 3, Tom Weiskopf, 273.6. 4, Greg Norman, 272.9. 5, Jodie Mudd, 272.4. 6, Davis Love, 271.9. 7, Bill Glasson, 270.9. 8, Joey Sindelar, 270.6. 9, Jack Nicklaus, 270.1. 10, Sandy Lyle, 269.8.

DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY

1, Mike Reid, .899. 2, Calvin Peete, .857. 3, Tony Sills, .827. 4, Larry Mize, .815. 5, Jodie Mudd and Tim Norris, .810. 7, Larry Nelson, .792. 8, Lee Trevino and Bob Murphy, .786. 10, Donnie Hammond, .780.

GREENS IN REGULATION

1, Calvin Peete, .821. 2, Johnny Miller, .819. 3, Gary Koch, .817. 4, Mark McCumber, .815. 5, Payne Stewart, .806. 6, Lennie Clements, .785. 7, Scott Simpson, .784. 8, Tim Kite and Jody Mudd, .778. 10, Two tied with .773.

PUTTS PER HOLE

1, Jack Renner, 1.675. 2, Don Pooley, 1.692. 3, Craig Stadler and Lon Hinkle, 1.693. 5, Mike Hulbert, 1.698. 6, Hal Sutton, 1.702. 7, Andy North and Ray Floyd, 1.707. 9, Gary McCord, 1.709. 10, Steve Pate, 1.713.

PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES

1, Payne Stewart, .299. 2, Hal Sutton, .288. 3, Bob Murphy, .278. 4, Jodie Mudd, .272. 5, Calvin Peete and Donnie Hammond, .269. 7, Paul Azinger, .265. 8, Mac O'Grady, .264. 9, Craig Stadler, .261. 10, Three tied with .259.

EAGLES

1, Bernhard Langer, Howard Twitty, Robert Wrenn, Dan Halldorson, Scott Hoch, Bruce Lietzke, Sandy Lyle, Blaine McCallister and Greg Norman, 4. 10, 19 tied with 2.

BIRDIES

1, Hal Sutton, 82. 2, Curtis Strange and Philip Blackmar, 64. 4, Calvin Peete, 62. 5, John Mahaffey, 61. 6, Joey Sindelar, 60. 7, Tim Simpson, Sandy Lyle, and Ken Green, 59. 10, Mark Wiebe, 58.

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM
(At Valzoldana, Italy)

1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland (1:15.95-1:18.05) 2:34.00 minutes
2. Mateja Svet, Yugoslavia (1:16.58-1:18.39) 2:34.97
3. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia (1:17.31-1:18.58) 2:35.89
4. Traudl Hächer, West Germany (1:17.42-1:18.58) 2:36.00
5. Carole Merle, France (1:17.92-1:18.23) 2:36.15
6. Michela Figini, Switzerland (1:17.58-1:19.13) 2:36.71
7. Liisa Savijarvi, Canada (1:18.38-1:18.82) 2:37.20
8. Perrine Pelen, France (1:18.46-1:18.94) 2:37.40
9. Erika Hess, Switzerland (1:18.26-1:19.18) 2:37.44
10. Karin Dedler, West Germany (1:18.30-1:19.16) 2:37.46

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 209 points
2. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 193
3. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 170
4. Michela Figini, Switzerland, 163
5. Brigitte Oertli, Switzerland, 136
6. Katrin Gutensohn, Austria, 129
7. Michaela Gerg, West Germany, 127
8. Marina Kiehl, West Germany, 114
9. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 111
10. Laurie Graham, Canada and Mateja Svet, Yugoslavia, 100
12. Traudl Hächer, West Germany, 93
13. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 83
14. Regine Mösenlechner, West Germany, 78
15. Perrine Pelen, France, 77

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

MILWAUKEE—Agreed to terms with Danny Darwin, pitcher, on a two-year contract.

TORONTO—Agreed to terms with Jesse Barfield, outfielder and Jim Acker, pitcher, on one-year contracts.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Agreed to terms with Dave Anderson, infielder, on a one-year contract.

MONTREAL—Signed Ivan DeJesus, infielder, to a minor-league contract.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Jim Winn, pitcher, Marvell Wynne, outfielder, and Sid Bream, first baseman.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND—Signed Ron Brewer, guard, to a contract for the remainder of the season. Announced the resignation of Morris McHone, assistant coach.

PHOENIX—Activated Charles Jones, forward. Placed Georgi Glouchkov, forward, on the injured list.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

HOUSTON—Named Doug Shively, Miller McCalmon and Milt Jackson assistant coaches.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

DETROIT—Sent Chris Cichocki, right wing, and Barry Melrose, defenseman, to Adirondack of the American Hockey League.

Soccer

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

Italy 1, West Germany 2

Hockey

1986 All-Star Summary

(At Hartford, Connecticut)

Campbell 0 1 2 0—3
Wales 0 1 2 1—4

First Period—None. Penalties—Suter, Cam. (holding), 8:51; Gartner, Wal. (tripping), 12:55.

Second Period—1, Campbell, Tanti, 7:56. 2, Wales, Propp (Bourque, Naslund), 17:56. Penalties—None.

Third Period—3, Wales, P. Stastny (Turgeon, Robinson), 4:45. 4, Campbell, Gretzky (Coffey, Savard), 17:09. 5, Wales, Propp (Robinson), 17:38 (pp). 6, Campbell, Hawerchuk (Savard, Coffey), 19:17 (pp). Penalties—Lowe, Camp (high-sticking), 6:14; Turgeon, Wal (hooking), 15:22; Messier, Cam (holding), 16:31; Gartner, Wal (hooking), 18:45.

Overtime—7, Wales, Trottier (Bossy), 3:05. Penalties—None.

Shots on Goal—Campbell 6-11-10-2—29. Wales 8-15-9-3—35.

Power-play Conversions—Campbell 1 of 3; Wales 1 of 3.

Goalies—Campbell, Fuhr (15 shots-15 saves), Moog (11:03 second, 20-16). Wales, Gosselin (15-14), Froese (11:03 second, 14-12).

Attendance—15,126.

Referee—Ron Wicks. Linesmen—John D'Amico, Gord Broseker.

All-Star Game MVPs

1962—Eddie Shack, Toronto
1963—Frank Mahovlich, Montreal
1964—Jean Beliveau, Montreal
1965—Gordie Howe, Detroit
1967—Henri Richard, Montreal
1968—Bruce Gamble, Toronto
1969—Frank Mahovlich, Montreal
1970—Bobby Hull, Chicago
1971—Bobby Hull, Chicago
1972—Bobby Orr, Boston
1973—Greg Polis, N.Y. Rangers
1974—Garry Unger, St. Louis
1975—Syl Apps Jr., Pittsburgh
1976—Peter Mahovlich, Montreal
1977—Ric Martin, Buffalo
1978—Billy Smith, N.Y. Islanders
1980—Reggie Leach, Philadelphia
1981—Mike Liut, St. Louis
1982—Mike Bossy, N.Y. Islanders
1983—Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1984—Don Maloney, N.Y. Rangers
1985—Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1986—Grant Fuhr, Edmonton

Pacers Run Streak to 4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — The Boston Celtics own the longest winning streak of the National Basketball League season — and the Indiana Pacers own their longest winning streak in almost two years. Indiana's four-game skein may seem modest alongside the Celtics' 12-gamer, but it's all theirs.

NBA FOCUS

"We're playing real good defense as a team, gambling and taking advantage of certain situations," said Herb Williams after scoring 21 of his 25 points in the second half to lead the Pacers past New Jersey, 117-101, here Tuesday night to give Indiana a four-game success streak for the first time since March 1984.

Steve Stipanovich contributed 22 points as the Pacers erased an early 12-4 deficit and took the lead for good as Stipanovich scored five points in a 10-point spurt that put Indiana on top, 18-14. An eight-point run a few minutes later made it 28-18, and Terence Stansbury scored five points in a 13-3 tear that opened a 52-33 edge with 6:36 remaining in the first half.

Coach George Irvine credited adjustments by rookie Wayman Tisdale with helping make up for the absence of the injured Clark Kellogg. "Tisdale's extended his game away from the basket," Irvine said, "and that's opening things up inside for Stipo and giving us the mismatches we didn't take advantage of earlier."

"When you lose, everyone thinks everything you do is wrong. When you win a few, everyone thinks everything is right," said Irvine. "There were times when we played good games but still got beat."

With Tuesday's victory, the Pacers (16-32) are no longer the NBA's worst team; that distinction now belongs to the 15-37 Golden State Warriors. *(AP, UPI)*

■ **Dailey a No-Show**

Guard Quintin Dailey failed to appear for the Bulls' 117-115 loss Tuesday night to the Detroit Pistons, The Associated Press reported from Chicago.

The NBA's No. 2 leading scorer coming off the bench with 16.3 points a game this season, Dailey has twice undergone drug rehabilitation, has missed several practices and has failed to catch team planes for road games.

"We will do everything to the total extreme within our legal bounds," said the team's general manager, Jerry Krause. "I'm fed up with him. He has let me down, his teammates, this franchise and this city. I will do everything the league will allow us to do."

Krause cannot sack Dailey outright because Dailey was treated last year as part of the NBA drug program. The league's collective bargaining agreement regulates how a player involved in the program must be handled, and only the league can approve a release.

The Associated Press

Steve Stipanovich: Things are opening up inside.

First Giant Slalom Victory Gives Walliser Cup Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VALZODANA, Italy — Maria Walliser moved to the head of the women's World Cup overall standings here Wednesday by sweeping to a giant slalom victory almost a full second ahead of second-placed Yugoslav Mateja Svet.

Walliser leads the standings with 209 points; Swiss teammate and double World Cup champion Erika Hess is second with 193. Hess, who had taken over the lead in Tuesday's slalom, was ninth in Wednesday's race, 3.44 seconds off the pace.

Walliser had the best times (1:15.95 and 1:18.05) on both runs down the Foppe course, which was set with 48 gates and dropped 350 meters (1,150 feet). It was the first giant slalom victory ever for Walliser, a downhill and a super-giant specialist; she scored her only other giant slalom points this season with a sixth at Maribor, Yugoslavia, in early January.

"I'm not thinking right now about winning the overall cup," said the 22-year-old winner after clocking 2 minutes, 34.00 seconds. "I'm just taking things race-by-race.

"I reached top condition gradually, after a slow start this season. Now I feel confident of winning other top places," said the 1982 Olympic downhill silver medalist.

Walliser said she felt at ease on the soft, relatively flat course, "although I had to ski on tails throughout."

Svet was second in 2:34.97, and Olga Charvatova of Czechoslovakia, the surprise winner of a slalom Tuesday at nearby Piancavallo, was third in 2:35.98. West German Traudl Hächer (2:36.00) was fourth, Carole Merle of France fifth (2:36.15) and Olympic and world downhill champiom Michela Figini of Switzerland sixth, almost three seconds off the pace.

"It's been a strange World Cup season," said Figini.

"All the travel and the weather delays have taken a toll. I've only had two or three good races. I hope to win before the season ends, but I am disheartened." *(UPI, AP)*

Theismann Goes Deep on Bears' McMahon

The Associated Press

HAMILTON, Ontario — Quarterback Joe Theismann of the Washington Redskins has criticized Jim McMahon for showing a "lack of respect for the rules of life as a professional athlete," and said the Chicago Bear quarterback should "remember where he is."

"If it weren't for football, he'd be some yo-yo out there drinking beer," Theismann said Monday night at a sports dinner here.

Theismann was upset that McMahon had worn headbands with commercial advertising and then, after being fined by the league, wore a band bearing the name of National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle.

"We have rules and regulations we're expected to follow and one is that we don't do commercial advertisements" on the field. "He did it, got fined for it as he should, and then literally comes out and says, 'Stick it in your ear.'"

Theismann said he has no quarrel with McMahon's being a free spirit — "wearing sunglasses and punk haircuts, that may be his way of expressing his individualism." But "there is a responsibility to the youth. What he doesn't realize is kids look up to him. Maybe he doesn't care."

McMahon was in California Tuesday for an appearance on "The Tonight Show." An NBC source quoted him as saying: "I don't listen to remarks made by gentlemen who can't punt more than one yard."

He was referring to Theismann's performance in Chicago's 45-10 victory over Washington on Sept. 29. With Jeff Hayes injured, Theismann was pressed into service; his lone punt went one yard.

ART BUCHWALD

A Teacher's Legacy

WASHINGTON — A few weeks ago I wrote a piece about schoolteachers going up in space. I speculated as to what kinds of candidates my teachers at PS 35 would have made if they had applied for the trip. It was a light piece because, like most Americans, I never dreamed anything could happen to the flight of the shuttle Challenger.

During the last numbing week, as I watched the television screen, I got to thinking about teachers. Although Christa McAuliffe wasn't a professional astronaut, she did leave behind a wonderful legacy.

Buchwald

Consider this.

For the past 15 or 20 years, America's teachers could not have been held in lower esteem. They were underpaid, underrated and blamed for anything that went wrong with our schools.

Except for covering vandalism and crime in schools, the media ignored what was going on in the classroom. And with reason: if teachers were teaching, and students were learning, it wasn't news — that is, until the destruction of Challenger.

□

Suddenly our schools received more attention than they have ever been given before. Seven brave people died that morning, but it was the death of a schoolteacher that made our children cry.

When the TV cameras entered the nation's classrooms to record their grief, we saw principals and teachers fighting back their own tears as they tried to comfort the students.

When these pictures came into our homes we were reminded of something we tend to take for granted: the role teachers quietly play in the lives of children.

The lesson was not just for grown-ups. You had the feeling that the students had gained a new respect for teachers as well.

It went something like this. "Christa was a teacher, and Christa died in space, but it could have been anybody's teacher — including mine."

□

So what was Christa McAuliffe's legacy?

When Sputnik went up and we realized the Russians were ahead, there was a great clamor to educate American children and make our schools second to none. Then after the successes of our space program, the clamor died down. Education was dropped as our No. 1 priority.

At least it was until last week. After that one horrifying moment in Florida, things changed again. The parent-teacher-pupil bond that had been fraying for a generation seemed to be joined again.

Christa McAuliffe's gift to us is not in the skies but here on earth. From everything you can read, she was a teacher before she went up and she intended to be a teacher when she returned. In death, her legacy is to give her fellow professionals new dignity and honor. Thanks to Christa, each one of them can say with pride, "I'm a teacher too."

'Purple,' 'Africa' Lead the Oscar Nominations

The Associated Press

BEVERLY HILLS, California — "The Color Purple," the drama of a rural black woman's struggle for independence, and "Out of Africa," a romantic adventure set in Kenya, each scored 11 nominations Wednesday for the 58th Academy Awards.

"Prizzi's Honor," the bitter comedy of a husband-and-wife Mafia hit team, and "Witness," a police chase against a backdrop of Amish farm country, followed with eight nominations apiece.

Nominees for the best actor of 1985 were Harrison Ford of "Witness," Jack Nicholson of "Prizzi's Honor," James Garner of "Murphy's Romance," William Hurt of "Kiss of the Spider Woman," and Jon Voight of "Runaway Train."

Whoopi Goldberg, the standup comic, was nominated for best actress in "The Color Purple," as were Anne Bancroft for "Agnes of God," Jessica Lange for "Sweet Dreams," Meryl Streep for "Out of Africa" and Geraldine Page for "The Trip to Bountiful."

Yevtushenko's 'Kindergarten': Memory and a Bit of Borscht

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

PEREDELKINO, U.S.S.R. — Yevgeny Yevtushenko describes his work as a kind of borscht, the Russian beet soup in which any ingredient goes — as long as it tastes right in the end.

It is the principle, he says, on which he writes his poetry, his novels, and which he used for his autobiographical film, "Kindergarten," which opens Feb. 12 in New York, with Yevtushenko in attendance.

"Kindergarten," Yevtushenko's first and only film, is about his evacuation as a boy of 9 from wartime Moscow to Siberia. En route, he encounters noble thieves, evil speculators, death, love and a host of adventures.

The film, which opened in 1983 in Russia, has had mixed reviews. It is a borscht made from a broad variety of ingredients, from a starkly realistic Siberia to a surrealistic parade through Red Square by thousands of youths carrying goldfish in bowls. But even critics acknowledge it has a compelling energy.

Yevtushenko is now 52. His tousled hair is thinner, but his blue-gray eyes and enthusiasm recall the young poet who electrified audiences in the early 1960s with his defiant verse and dynamic delivery.

He has been stung by the suggestion that he has moved from defiance to conformity. He argues that he has pursued the same themes throughout his career, and that he has not been given credit for unpublicized actions on behalf of writers at odds with the authorities or campaigns such as the one to preserve Boris Pasternak's house in Peredelkino as a memorial. Yevtushenko has recently produced some of his most substantial works, including the novel in prose and verse, "Wild Berries," and a long poem, "Fuku," published last fall in the journal Novy Mir.

In December, Yevtushenko made a bold speech to a conference of Russian writers in Moscow in which he demanded that Soviet literature stop skirting time-honored Soviet taboos: distortions of past history, Stalinism, privilege, censorship, shortages. He seemed to be challenging the new leadership under Mikhail S. Gorbachev to practice the openness it preaches, but when it was published in the Literarnaya Gazeta the text was was heavily and clumsily censored.

Excerpts from an interview with the poet at his home among the fir trees of Peredelkino, the writers' colony outside Moscow:

> 'I set as my goal to resurrect my childhood. But at the same time it is the autobiography of our generation.'

Q: "Kindergarten" was your first film. Why did you make it?

Yevtushenko: I have been a professional poet since I was 15 years old. I have published more than 100,000 lines of poetry. A man, in my view, cannot spend his entire life making bicycles. He can modify them, he can make bicycles with two wheels, three wheels, four wheels, one wheel, underwater bicycles, flying bicycles. But at some point he wants to make something different — say, an airplane.

Besides, I always liked the cinema. In a sense the cinema made me as a writer — Italian cinema. After the war, our Soviet cinematography was dominated by pompous blockbusters. Our countryside was starving, but our movie screens were showing vaudevilles of happy collective farmers holding banquets for thousands at some gigantic power station.

Then there appeared those remarkable films by Italian neo-realists, films like "Bicycle Thieves," "Rome at 11 O'Clock," "Open City" and many others of a hard, unadorned realism. These films simply turned my soul upside down.

When I made my film "Kindergarten," I was helped precisely by the art of the Italian neo-realists. I set as my goal to resurrect my childhood. This was my main task, to tell it as it really was. This film is my autobiography — hardly anything is invented. But at the same time it is the autobiography of our generation.

In effect, when I was writing the screenplay and shooting the film, I was already making a film of a film that existed in my memory. I didn't behave like a professional director. I selected each face for crowd scenes. I searched for them in stores, in streets, in kindergartens, at work, at factories, in the fields, wherever. I immodestly believe that I managed to show the real face of the real Russian people. Not a tidied-up, touched-up, thought-up face.

To act my grandmother, for example, I chose a woman who sells tickets at Lenin Stadium. Galina Stakhanova. I chose a student, Svetlana Estratova, for the female lead, as the mistress of the thief. I needed to create a sense of authenticity, almost documentality. A metaphorical documentality, to be sure.

My favorite scene is the one in which Siberian peasants, sitting at the table at the wedding, sing the folk song of the runaway convict with their bad, cracked voices. Some critics reproached me for the bad quality of singing, saying why could I not have chosen one of our beautiful choirs. From my point of view, beauty is in the ordinary. Sometimes a bad, breaking voice says more than a fine actor's voice.

Q: Do you feel that you succeeded with the film?

A: Of course, this film has those weaknesses that are inevitable for a first movie. There's too much I wanted to say in it, too much.

But in general, in poetry and literature I am among those people who believe that too much is indispensable. I, for example, do not like poems that resemble hay compressed into a geometrically perfect cube. I like it when the hay, unkempt, uncombed, with dry berries mixed in it, thrown together gaily and freely, bounces along atop some truck — and more, if there are some lovely and healthy lasses atop the hay — and better yet if branches catch at the hay, and some of it tumbles to the road.

Yevtushenko plays an eccentric chess player in his film.

Q: When the West first made your acquaintance in the early 1960s, you had the reputation of a rebel, having written poems like "Babi Yar" [about anti-Semitism] or "Stalin's Heirs" [warning against a revival of Stalinism]. But in later years your image changed, at least in some Western eyes, to that of an establishment poet. How do you explain this? Do you think this fair?

A: I think my reputation changed only in some Western newspapers, and not in the opinion of my readers.

I have never believed that the "focus of global evil" can be in one country. The dark sides of human life, the worst sides of human psychology are dispersed in various countries.

But at the same time, as I said in my speech to the writers' congress, a writer has the right to write about other countries — the cruel and unpleasant truth — only if he writes the truth about his own country. Had I not written "Babi Yar" or "Stalin's Heirs," I would not have had the right to write poems condemning the Vietnam War.

The fact is that some journalists, especially some professional Sovietologists, cannot understand that the same person can oppose international anti-Semitism, and his own country's bureaucracy, and Stalinists, and at the same time oppose the war in Vietnam.

Q: Do you have any new films planned, or any other projects?

A: As for new works, my main project now is the film "The End of the Musketeers." I wrote the screenplay based on the last part of Dumas's saga, "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne." My next dream is to make a film of Bulgakov's "Master and Margarita."

The most important thing I've written is the long poem "Fuku." I wrote it somewhat idealistically, urging that we not glorify those historical figures who brought grief to their own or to other peoples.

The poem has a chapter about Stalinist camps in Kolyma. About the 19-year-old truck driver driving along the road built on the bones of farmers, who has hung a portrait of Stalin in his cab. The poem has very important lines: "He who forgets the victims of yesterday, may become the victim of tomorrow."

PEOPLE

Fonteyn Plans to Dance In 'Sleeping Beauty' Role

Dame Margot Fonteyn, 66, who last appeared onstage in London in 1979, will play the Queen Mother in the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet Company's production of "Sleeping Beauty" in Miami on Feb. 18 and 19. The company, currently in New York, is touring North and South America. The British ballerina lives in Panama with her husband, Dr. Robert Arias, former Panamanian ambassador in London, in 1955, who has been confined to a wheelchair since 1964 as a result of gunshot wounds received in a political assassination bid in Panama. . . . **Barbara Mandrell**, whose career was put on hold by injuries from a traffic accident in 1984 and by the birth of her son last September, said Tuesday she will return to the stage Feb. 28 for her first concert in 1½ years. Mandrell said she will perform with another country music singer, **Dolly Parton**, in Los Angeles.

□

British Rail said its waiters were late on Tuesday with breakfast for **Queen Elizabeth II**, because they could not get into her locked carriage. Security men joined the waiters in wrestling with the door of the private car, but when the train stopped in Cambridge an hour later, the waiters marched down the platform to the side entrance of the royal car with domed silver platters of kippers and fried eggs. Then an engine breakdown delayed the train's arrival for 45 minutes.

□

A small oil painting by **Francisco de Goya**, "Flying Witches," sold for $467,000, a record for paintings auctioned in Spain, according to **Maria Abad** of the Madrid branch of Sotheby's. The painting, purchased Tuesday by an art dealer for an unidentified bidder, exceeded the $293,350 paid by the Prado for a Goya portrait of the Duchess of Alba a year ago, she said.

□

The actor **Rod Steiger**, 60, said he married an American singer, **Paula Ellis**, 26, at a ceremony in a London registry office Monday. It was his fourth marriage.

□

Bob Geldof, organizer of the Live Aid concert that raised $80 million to help relieve famine in Africa, will be awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Ghent.

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Printed by Y.A. Web Offset, Harlow, Essex. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.